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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 307. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Dec. 1915.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Sabsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	
16th ,,	Sabsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	
30th ,,	Sabsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the y of sailing. All passengers must attend that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board e Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Reurn Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information pply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
...eraMaru	K. Itsuno.	6265	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
...nioMaru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31rt. Dec.
...shimaMaru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	24th Dec.
...tsushikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.1 &
...ataMaru	....	6712	13th. Jan.	19th. Jan.
...ecchi Maru	Y. Nomura	5143	17th. Jaa.	28th. Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA, ...ork Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA

FOR THE FINEST DISPLAY OF X'MAS AND NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

What an Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesn't gripe at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? 180—D8.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester ..	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi . ..	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Mapila	Ta'eh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brlances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

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SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

CHAKDARA, 3,080 Sat. 26th Dec.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Dec. 11 a.m.,

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 1st January, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Sat. 26th December, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

A steamer about 7th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

25th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	,388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain .	Leave Bombay about.
.S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	.. 5,001	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	.. 5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	.. 5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	.. 6,868	J. Kinnaird	28th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	.. 6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	.. 6,722	C.F.Osborne	E.N.B.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	415	827
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including ...rain fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 161.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummam St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439.

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An inspection of our large stock and range of MORDAN'S BRITISH-MADE GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS will convince you of their sturdy manufacture, and notwithstanding this sturdiness, they will disclose, unquestionably, all that is elegant. Durability being the chief character aimed at and achieved, A LIFE LONG POSSESSION becomes their great feature.

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MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
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THE COMMERCIAL MAN
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THE INSURANCE AGENT
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THE COMPOSER
THE SICK NURSE
THE SECRETARY &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN) WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic".

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

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Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT, & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

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For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,350,000

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Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Dairen (Dalny)	London	Arthur)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed .....Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
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may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 89. Esplanade Road. 882.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

WANTED DANCING PUPILS.—Private lessons given, or Class tuition, proficiency guaranteed. Practice dances arranged. For terms apply to Box No. 1109 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4804

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE for the post of a HEAD-MASTER and Graduates for the NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nadiad. State 2nd language and terms. Apply before 31st December, 1914. 4819

WANTED some really first class Press Readers. Three, four, or five Rupees per day, according to qualifications. Juniors need not apply.
SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing India, Delhi. 3059

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WANTED. A FEMALE L. M. S. (unmarried) to work as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. Permanent post. Pay Rs. 100 rising to 200. Free house and carriage.
Apply to MEDICAL ADVISOR, Patiala State. Copies of certificates will not be returned. 3080

WANTED.—A FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON for the BHAVNAGAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 per mensem. The services are pensionable, and leave, etc., are according to State Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to
DR. P. DEB, M.B.C.M., (Edinburg),
Chief Medical Officer,
Bhavnagar State,
4845 Bhavnagar.

IN THE matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in liquidation.—WANTED CONTRACTORS FOR A BIG FLOUR MILL. Offers are invited for working the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills, Delhi, or for having 2,50,000 maunds of wheat ground at the above Mills annually for a period from 1 to 5 years.
Apply sharp stating terms or for particulars to:—
H. JHAVERI & PANDYA,
4555 Official Liquidators.

WANTED good men to work as DRIVERS on Steam Ploughing Engines in Gujrat and Karnatic on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The posts are temporary with prospects of being confirmed in near future.
Men having previous experience are preferred. Testimonials if any should be attached to the application which should be addressed to "The AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, Bombay Presidency, Poona."
(Sd.) W. M. SCHUTTE,
Agricultural Engineer,
4842 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED the services of retired VETERINARY ASSISTANTS for duty with Supply and Transport Corps during present war. Applicants will not be enrolled or attested, nor liable to go on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to pension they may be drawing and compensation for dearness of provisions, or compensation in lieu of rations. Applicants should state age, and where employed before retirement and be accompanied by certificate of physical fitness for duty in Cantonments.
Apply to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 3090

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4797

WANTED EXPERT MECHANICAL MOTOR ENGINEER passed European preferred. Apply with testimonials to KOORASHI BROTHERS, Karachi. 4757

WANTED UNDERGRADUATE fluent in English, knowing also Gymnastics and Music, as teacher at home to Boy, III Standard. Apply to J. C. Mistree, Albert Lodge, Andheri. 4837.

WANTED.—An experienced man for Persia to run an Aerated Water Plant making its own gas. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4852

WANTED.—For Persia an experienced man to take charge of two Motor Yachts fitted with 50 H.P. Engines. For further particulars apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4852

WANTED for a LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL a GRADUATE (S. L. French) to teach Languages and Mathematics in upper classes. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4854.

WANTED A QUALIFIED Lady Doctor for Raj Hospital, Durbhunga. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. with free quarters.
Apply with full particulars and copy of testimonials to COLONEL BROWN, 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta. 3069.

WANTED a qualified Lady Supdt., for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk. Pay Rs. 250-300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTILAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana.) 3071.

WANTED Horticulturist with theoretical and practical experience of all branches of fruit growing in hills. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. with prospects according to work. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Poonch, (Kashmir.) 3072.

WANTED 2 ENGINE DRIVERS for Ploughing Engines in British East Africa. Pay about Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Works Manager.
Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
4855 Bombay.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL. Wanted.—STAFF and PROBATIONER NURSES for the above Hospital. Parsee probationers having knowledge of English preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 4843.

WANTED a FOREST OFFICER of the Ranger Grade for the Jhalawar State. Salary starting with Rs. 80 p.m. Qualified men need only apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Raj Rana, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana. 3073.

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WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

FOR SALE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE.—FREE-HOLD LAND at Harkness Road and Dongersy Road, Malabar Hill. Suitable plots can also be made. Apply to V. B. MOGRE, 13, Girgaum Back Road. 4574

FOR SALE.—Chase and Baker Pianola, nearly new, in thorough working order. Cost Rs. 780, price Rs. 500 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 1113, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4830.

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FOR SALE BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE 15 hands. Prize Winner. Hunter and lady's hack. Splendid jumper. Regularly hunted for two seasons. Apply to.
MAJOR NOVIS,
4817 Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poon. 3040

TO BE LET

LOWER COLABA. Gun Carriage street. Suitable to Christians. Rent Rs. 20. Apply to KELLY & Co. Taj Building, Hornby Road. 4832.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Shaik Abdul Kadar Abdul Rehman.
All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All claims if any which are not received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.
SCHEDULE RE TEMKER STREET PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate lying and being at Temker Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1171-3096, New No. 8334, Old Survey Nos. 2339-4446 and New Survey No. 3793 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 130 and Street No. 147-149 and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Abdul Rehman Engineer, on or towards the South by the house of Mahomed Yacub Dalvi, on on towards the East by sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Temker Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 24th December, 1914.

NOTICE.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd., will be open for business as usual on SATURDAY, December 26th, and SATURDAY January, 2nd, for the convenience of their regular customers and mail passengers. 4834

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4811

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND SITUATE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF PUBLIC ROAD TO MOUNT MARY, BANDRA.

By order of Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji Madon, the administrator of the property and credits of the late Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Madon deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property on Saturday the 23rd day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
Plot 1:—All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground held under Agreement dated the 5th day of December, 1908 and made between the Secretary of State for India, of the one part and Merwanji Hormasji Madon of the other part containing by admeasurement 1,909 square yards or thereabouts situate on the south side of the Public Road from Bandra to Mount Mary in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 179A and bounded as follows:—That is to say:—on the North by the Public road from Bandra to Mount Mary, on the South by property hereinafter secondly described; on the East by the property of Maneckji Pestonji Asavaid and on the West partly by the property of Ibrahim Jitaker and partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan.
Plot 2:—All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,550 square yards or thereabouts in the town of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 288/ Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property firstly herein before described: on the South and East by the property of Maneckji Pestanji Asavaid: and on the West partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan and partly by the property of Maneckji Edulji Albless.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknel, Merwanji Romer & Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 14-K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 25th December, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the executors of a late Parsee gentleman, consisting of blackwood bedstead, cupboards, organ lamps, chairs, musical box, wall-sheds, marble table, pictures, ornaments, brass swing and other sundry.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT No. 53, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF THE LATE MR. A. PETERSON, ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. A. Peterson, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the rooms of the Auctioneers at No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, all the household teak and black wood furniture by John Roberts, Devji Kanji, &c., such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich Genoa velvet, drawing-room cabinets, dining table, and chairs, dumb-waiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, bevelled mirror side board, card tables, tiled teapoys, musical box, hatstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, corner cabinets, iron and brass single bedsteads, English dressing chest of drawers and wash-hand table, cheval glass, glass and panel door cupboards, low easy and rocking chairs, bedroom sofas, ornaments, vases, large stove with boiler and chimney, aluminium utensils, carpets, coir and china matting rich glass, crockery and platedware etc.
The property of the late A. Peterson Esq.
P. S. The above articles were ordered out by the deceased only 6 months back and are very little used.
The above is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 681.

On MONDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Furniture such as new-designed drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing and writing tables, side-boards, marble topped tables fancy teapoys bookstands, wall brackets, box-cases, phonographs &c.
By order of R. D. Sethna Esq. the official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the following Insolvents:—
Re:—Mahomedbhoy Abdul Hussain and another Insolvent traded as Abdul Hussain Tyabally:—
1 case containing 135 packets of thread, 15 packets of sewing thread, 1 gross reels, 3 packets hanks of thread.
By order of J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Bai Doodhibai (since deceased):—
Iron safe, cupboards, carpets, silk and cotton wearing apparels, copper, brass and German silver vessels, pictures in frames, pillows, silver loti, silver coins &c.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
2 Rubber-tyred glass-fronted minature office broughams.
2 Rubber-tyred palang tin office shigrams.
1 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
Several gents' secondhand and new bicycles.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MOOROW SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S, T.), Messrs, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
M. P. M, 102—one box 4 gross rolled gold pins,
At 2 p.m. (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 3½ H. P. N. S. U. Motor cycle with lamp, horn and accessories, in very good condition.
1 second hand Vis-a-Vis, new rubber tyres, thoroughly oberhanled in good condition.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 25th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

3 PERFORMANCES 3
At 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

HOW TO SPEND XMAS!

WE SOLVE THE PROBLEM WITH A REALLY BRIGHT PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING AT 6-30 p. m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. PARKE, OFFICERS & MEN OF THE 7th HANTS REGT.
MISS ADDIE LENNARD.
Late of the Bandmann Opera Co., and one of the biggest successes the Excelsior has ever secured—Charming comedienne and dainty dancer, to say nothing of her lightning changes of costume, including her famous Clown Song.
WIFFLES' LUCKY ESCAPE.
An ideal two-part comedy for Xmas showing the famous comedian at his very best.
EXCELSIOR AR FILMS.
Well up to the Excelsior standard, which is higher than anywhere else in India. A splendid film of the Indian troops and a collection of incidents from the War zones.
MISS NORAH MOORE.
The well-known Prima Donna from the Leading English Concerts. The Lady with the Patriotic voice and the Patriotic Songs.
TO-DAY AT 4-30.
SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE.
HALF PRICES.

PALLADIUM,

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE,
KALBADEVI ROAD.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY, December 26th
6-30. TWO PERFORMANCES 10 p.m.
Expensive Engagement of the Juvenile Wonder
LITTLE DOROTHY
AGE NINE
The absolute craze of four Continents
SADIE WILLIAMS
Charming Serio and Dancer
After a successful South African Tour
ROSIE GEORGE
AGE EIGHT
Coster Impersonator and Dancer.
ROSE DE VELLA
Commedienne and Impersonator
THE ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE
SHOWING ACTUAL SCENES FROM THE FRONT
DON'T FALL TO SEE
THE GREAT SPY RAID
A Stirring Episode against England's enemies
A WAR DRAMA OF THE PRESENT TIME
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session	There will be no Practice	8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies only ,,	Sessions on 24, 25, & 26 Dec.	9-30 to 10-30 a.m.
Evening Session		6 to 8
Night ,, ...		9-30 to 11-30.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
SPECIAL CLUB SESSION—EVERY THURSDAY EVENING 6 to 8 WITH BAND.

Thursday	24 Dec.	Bank Holidays
Friday	25 ,,	Morning Sessions
Saturday	26 ,,	9 to 11 with Band
Sunday	27 ,,	

There will be no evening session from 6 to 8 on Christmas Day.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR XMAS WEEK.

BOMBAY ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
PART PROCEEDS
IN AID OF THE WAR FUND.
ON THE TERRACE, WELLINGTON MEWS, WODEHOUSE ROAD
MONDAY 28th. TUESDAY 29th. WEDNESDAY 30th. December 1914.
ME:—9-30 p.m. Each Evening.
By the kind permission of Lt. Col. L. Parke, the Band of the 7th. Hants. Regt. under the Directorship of Mr. Evans, Bandmaster, will be in attendance.
RECORD ENTRIES Including.—

H. C. MELVILLE.....	Champion Middle Weight.
Pte. HARRIS (Formerly YUFA East Surrey)	Champion Feather Weight. 14th King's Hussars.
GUNNER STRONG	Champion Heavy Weight.
SEAMAN COOPER	Royal Navy
Pte. FISHER	Royal Marine Light Infy.
Cyclist KUBES, B. V. R.....	A Local Favourite.

Also a number of Sterling Fighters from THE TERRITORIALS.
Prices of Admission:—Reserved Seats, Rs. 5
Second Seats ,, 3
Third Seats ,, 2
Soldiers in Uniform Half Price to Second and Third Seats.
PLAN AT McALPIN & Co.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, FORT.
Telegram:—"Centaur Bombay" Telephone, 2153

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT.**

GRAND XMAS SHOW

The Beautiful Cinema color drama.

THE HERITAGE

Plenty of good plot, good acting, love, and human interest.

On the Honeymoon: a fine comedy.
A Novel Stag Hunt: a laughter creator.

A GRAND XMAS FEAST OF GOOD PICTURES

The Heart of an Indian Maid: a pretty little drama
THE MILANOS a good music-hall turn.

SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE 5 to 6-30 p.m.

Boxing Day TO-MORROW **Boxing Day.**

We shall present the great all-British detective film

THE STOLEN MASTERPIECE

(No. 2 of the Sleuth Hound Series)

Those who saw No. 1 will not fail to be down early to-night to see the second part of these wonderful films.

Jim Learns Smoking: a rib tickler.
Too Much Parcel Post: plenty of fun.

The Management wish All their Patrons "A MERRY XMAS."

The Coast of Norway: a delightful trip.
Pathe War Maps.
Pathe War Films.

PRIZE MATINEES SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 to 6-30

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

POPULAR PRICES. European Management.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

A WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have booked at great expense for our XMAS Programme
THE FAMOUS SPECTACULAR WAR-DRAMA

JUDITH OF BETHULIA.

TO BE SHOWN FROM TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

4,000 FEET—IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

A Picture which cost Thousands of Pounds to produce, and in which over 5,000 men and horses have taken part. It contains:—

SCENES UNPARALLELED IN THE REALM OF MOVING PICTURES,

TO-NIGHT!—FRIDAY, 25th DECEMBER.

A Beautiful Adaptation of Wilkie Collins' Famous Book.

"THE DEAD SECRET"

AND A FULL PROGRAMME OF UP-TO-DATE PICTURES.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Matinees—This evening 5-30. Also on Saturday and Sunday.

The EXCLUSIVE and most EXPENSIVE BOOKING of the LONGEST FILM entitled

LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY.

LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY.

The THRILLING ROMANCE of LOVE and INTRIGUE.
30,000 (Thirty Thousand) FEET IN 15 SERIES of
TWO PARTS EACH.

COME & SEE THE HEROINE LUCILLE

Of Great Personal Charm in her astounding CAPABILITIES of Doing Daring Deeds UNPARALLELED to regain the valuable Papers stolen by an INTERNATIONAL SPY from her father whose good position and name Lucille sees to be at stake.

True to her determination Lucille follows the Scoundrel to the ends of the earth.

WE ALSO SHOW
DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESENT WAR PICTURES.

PRIZE MATINEES ON Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30 | POPULAR PRICES. | 3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12

SANDHURST ROAD. **OLYMPIA CINEMA** TEL. No. 1266.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. **EVERY NIGHT.**

Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

BEST AND SELECT PROGRAMME

DURING XMAS WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF

VARIETIES

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF OUR

RE-OPENING

The Gaiety was packed from Top to Ceiling; hundreds turned away.

To-Night 3 SHOWS **To-Night** 3

MATINEE FOR CHILDREN.

— 4-30 —

When prizes will be given away.

USUAL SHOW

6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAY YOHE

The Great London Actress

LITTLE MONA

A sprightly Soubrette.

OUR DRAMA

TEARS OF REPENTANCE

WAR NEWS

&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

The management begs to inform the public that until further notice there will be no 10 o'clock show only on Monday, Wednesday, Saturday; other days every evening 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Every Sunday 1st show commences at 7 p.m.

TO-MORROW MATINEE at 4-30.

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the **Town Hall, on New Year's Eve.**

Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.
Extra Lady Rs. 1-8.
Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.

W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA.

RUPEE FISH POND.

XMAS EVE TO NEW YEAR DAY

A VARIETY OF

Gold, Silver and Electro-plated Goods of Excellent Value for a Rupee

EACH DIP SUCCESSFUL.

GENUINE UNDERTAKING: NO FRAUD.

Trial Solicited.

A String Band attend daily.

J. JAMES & Co.,
69, Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY, January 28th, 1915. For particulars and prospectus, apply to the Honorary Secretary Prof. O. V. Muller M. A. Elphinstone College Fort. 4821

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
62, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 9 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

Light rain has fallen in Tenasserim, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Conditions remain feebly unsettled in north-west India.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th December, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in Sind but drier in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana; day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in the western half of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Dwarka and Bhuj but drier in Central India West. Night temperature is in defect in Central India West, north Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in slight defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues below normal.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India. Weather, however, has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 24th of December, 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-Gulf—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (23rd)	71.9	55.8	80	0.14	?	
Jask	80.2	67.0	56	..	0.36	—0.09
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (23rd)	80.9	63.2	61	..	2.08	1.26
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	43.5	70	..	0.30	0.01
Rawalpindi	67.1	36.3	92	..	4.14	3.30
Lahore	70.0	41.7	87	..	1.07	0.74
Hissar	75.7	37.5	59	..	0.02	..
Ambala	71.7	36.3	88	..	0.29	—0.29
Delhi	72.0	40.5	71	..	0.33	—0.13
PROVINCES—UNITED—						
Agra	75.7	44.2	54	..	0	—0.28
Mainpuri	75.9	40.1	76	..	0.04	—0.40
Jhansi	80.0	41.0	48	..	0	—0.30
Cawnpore	74.6	43.1	70	..	0	—0.42
Allahabad	74.8	42.2	54	..	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobbad	75.5	41.8	73	..	0.52	0.35
Karachi	80.0	61.8	78	..	0.02	—0.11
Ajmer	77.1	41.0	45	..	0.49	0.12
Jaipore	79.5	43.1	35	..	0.12	—0.18
Kotah	80.6	48.2	40	..	0.28	—0.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.4	51.0	75	..	0.10	0.01
Dwarka	83.6	61.0	82	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	79.0	60.3	52	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	83.6	48.8	56	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	80.1	49.6	62	..	0	—0.21
Surat	83.7	56.7	67	..	0.70	0.56
Ahmedabad	84.2	51.7	46	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	88.1	41.0	43	..	0.05	—0.10
Neemuch	79.0	42.1	29	..	0.45	0.19
Indore	80.3	45.1	42	..	0.85	0.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	39.5	60	..	0	—0.67
Sangor	79.8	48.2	31	..	0	—0.86
Hoshangabad	77.9	43.4	56	..	1.34	0.48
Khandwa	83.1	43.0	56	..	0.48	—0.22
Akola	82.2	44.3	56	..	0.59	—0.36
Amraoti	82.0	52.2	55	..	0.20	—0.53
Nagpur	79.6	45.7	57	..	2.44	1.29
Chanda	80.5	41.8	67	..	0 33	—0.65
Raipur	78.6	49.1	59	..	0.08	—0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	68.3	61	..	0.18	—0.26
Ratnagiri	86.5	65.9	47	..	0.42	—0.11
Mormugao	81.0	66.9	82	..	1.43	0.33
Karwar	86.9	61.4	69	..	5.67	3.87
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.4	46.1	50	..	1.78	1.25
Ahmednagar	82.4	47.1	47	..	1.66	0.77
Poona	83.0	47.3	73	..	0.56	—0 43
Sholapur	80.8	51.6	46	..	2.36	0.04
Bijapur	82.2	49.2	31	..	0.79	—0.57
Belgaum	80.3	50.6	47	..	3.77	2.05
Aurangabad	82.1	45.5	38	..	1.13	0.42
Nyasamabad (Indur).	81.3	45.1	62	..	0.71	0.04
Hyderabad	83.8	50.2	54	..	0.18	—0.86
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.5	68.0	62	..	3.45	0.37
Calicut	88.6	71.6	80	..	9.93	1.82
Cochin	89.2	78.7	79	..	11.93	4.21
Colombo	87.8	70.1	88	..	14.46	—2 38
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	84.7	60.0	77	..	0.66	—5.25
Bellary	89.0	52.1	32	..	2.67	0.66
Guddapah	89.8	62.1	45	..	3.51	—1.60
Madras	85.1	60.7	80	..	14.80	—3.38
Bangalore	83.9	55.2	61	..	1.58	—1.67
Coimbator	87.0	69.1	76	..	2.86	—1.27
Trichinopoly	87.6	67.2	58	..	4.79	—2.28
Negapatam	83.5	66.8	76	..	17.97	—6.91

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	High Water: Depth on Nil	Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Nil
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th	24	m 4 12	16 5	24	m 11 8	18 11
		5 9a	24 1		10 26a	20 0
F.	25	m 4 53	25 7	25	m 0 8a	19 6
		6 32a	24 1		11 50a	21 2
S.	26	m 5 38	24 11	26	m 0 58a	18 11
		8 8a	24 6			22 6
SUN	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 18	18 8
		9 2a	25 7		1 42a	
M.	28	m 7 24	24 6	28	m 2 24	22 3
		9 46a	26 1		2 23a	18 4
Tu.	29	m 8 38	24 7	29	m 3 19	22 0
		m 10 23a	26 11		3 3a	17 10
W.	30	9 29	24 10	30	m 4 8	21 2
		10 57a	27 8		3 42a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 24 (Thursday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 8m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 28 (Monday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 11m.
" 30 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th. 1h. 54-8m. p.m. Full Moon 1015 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h. 59-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9th. 2h. 42-6m. a.m. New Moon January 15th. 9h. 11-9m. p.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, December*, 24.)

Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, LL.B., to act as Oriental Translator to Government vice Mr. Sorab Manekshan Bharucha.

Mr. C. R. W. Griffith to do duty as Vice Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Pattvardhan to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. C. H. E. Wilson, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days combined with leave without allowances for twenty-two months and twenty-four days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Hartshorne to be Assistant Collector, Satara, vice Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, Karachi, to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Sind in addition to his own duties.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, has been permitted to return to duty.

Mr. H. J. Goodwin, L.C.E., temporary Engineer, is granted privilege leave for thirteen days with effect from 4th January 1915 with permission to prefix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieut. John Trench Turner is transferred from the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in the same rank with effect from the 9th December 1914.

1st Battalion, G. I. P. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Major George Richard Webb, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st November 1914.

Philip Lechmere Stallard to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st November 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies:—Norman Boyd Kinnear, Frederick George Bruce Hawkins, Thomas Newton Beghie and Evelyn James Bunbury. Dated 10th November 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies:—Cyril James Watson Harris—Dated 9th November 1914.

Francis Guy Travers and Walter MacGregor Petrie. Dated 13th November 1914.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Capt. Neil Boyd Macmillan resigns his commission. Dated 1st November 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieut. Donald Russell Martin Tates is transferred from the Second Battalion, M. & S. M. Railway Rifles, to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles in the same rank with effect from 18th November 1914.

LORD ROBERTS'S LAST MESSAGE.

OUR DEBT TO BELGIUM.

Among the notable contributions to "King Albert's Book," is one by the late Earl Roberts. It was written a few days before Lord Roberts's departure for the battle front:—

"My admiration for the part Belgium has played in the war now being waged against aggression, dishonourable contempt of treaty obligations, falsehood and injustice," said Lord Roberts, "knows no bounds. I feel most strongly that Great Britain owes Belgium a deep debt of gratitude, which it will be difficult to repay. Inspired by the noble example of their King, the Belgians arrested the first onslaught of the Germans, and thus gave us time to ward off the punishment we so richly deserved for our neglect to prepare to defend our own interests.

"In the terrible struggle still raging, to the Belgians must be awarded the palm for freely and fearlessly offering themselves as the first bulwark against the invading hordes of Germany. Glorious has been their stand, and priceless the time and advantage gained thereby. No acknowledgment of their splendid example can be too liberal. No admiration too lavish, no compensation for the loss and misery they have endured too generous."

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th December 1914 was 30.221 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay 23rd December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.978 Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.7 "
Dew Point	59.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.566 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could=10)	0.9
Mean mean temperature of Air	84.4 "
Minimum do.	69.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to Midnight	152 miles

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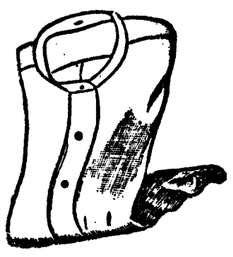

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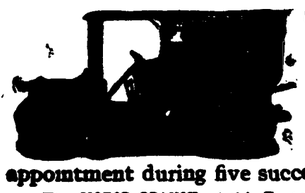

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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

XMAS DAY SERVICES.

(Friday 25th Dec.).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—6 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 a.m., Holy Communion 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) Harwood in A flat; Hymns 59, 60, (323, 62, 559), 595 and Carol, Xmas Morning; 6-30 p.m. Even-song and Carols; Canticles—Walmsely in C.; Hymns 59, 60, Carols; Collections for Poor Fund.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati) Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11-15 a.m., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for "League of Mercy." Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; There will be no service in this Church after Christmas until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 11 a.m. Morning Prayer; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel, 7-0 a.m., Holy Communion plain ;8-0 a.m., Holy Communion Choral; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Plain Evensong.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., Hour of service 11 a.m.; offering for Poor Fund.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Sunday after X'mas, 27th Dec.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Harwood in A. flat; Hymns 62,58,319,558; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmsely in C.; Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord,"—Purcell; Hymns 60, 62, Collections for Church Expenses; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev J. H. Robinson; (Marath) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m , Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will no Services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Parade Service. Minister—Rev. A. E. Hubbard.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. H. Martindale, 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. , Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner: 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m. Songs and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Maielu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evensong Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Masagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Massess at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Low Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

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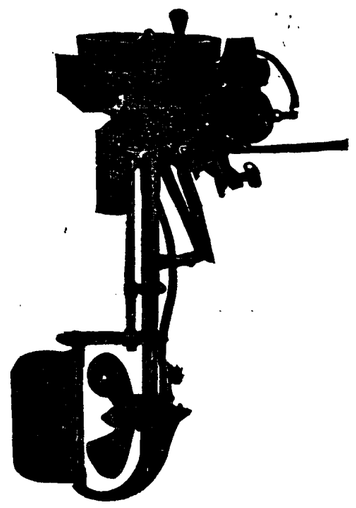

You don't have to own a boat to enjoy the pleasure of our motors. They slip on to any row boat in a minute. The adjustment is simplicity itself. No bending over the back of the boat—no complications of any nature—just slide out the sleeve regulating the propeller so the wheel is under water, tighten the two thumb screws to the stern of the boat—give the fly—wheel half a turn and—YOU'RE OFF.

You should choose and own a **Wisconsin Detachable Row Boat Motor** because it does most, runs smoothest and is most easily controlled and most economical in operation.

Ten Reasons Why You Should Purchase a Wisconsin Detachable Row Boat Motor.

Designed and manufactured by experienced engine builders (11 years).

Perfect Control at all speeds (easy to operate).

Perfect Balance, Non-Vibrating (means long life).

Steering by Rudder (easy landing without power).

Interchangeable Main Bearings (not found on others).

Wide Range of Adjustment (will fit any boat)

Light in Weight (easy to carry from place to place).

Guaranteed in every way (material, work manship and operation).

Strong and Substantial (good for ever).

Nothing cheap about it—except price.

***Sold by*—Messrs. BATLIBOI & Co.,**

49, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

J. BARTON

F.I.O., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., (LOND.)

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—HORNBY RD.—OPP PETIT'S LIBRARY

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FOR ALL

Diseases, e.g., Nervousness, Brain-Fag, Constipation, Vitiated Blood, &c.

USE ONLY

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

The most reliable and leading Tonic.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Vaidyashastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

and

KALBADEVI—BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Address:—81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TREACHER'S SALE

GYMKHANA KIT

HUNTING CROPS.

WHIPS.

HORSE CLOTHING.

DUST WRAPS.

SADDLERY.

BITS.

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	22½+⅛
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£194,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2½unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅛ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼ „
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5½ „
Interest day to day loans	1½ „
„ 7 day market loans	1⅞ „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Futures at New York March	7.62—11
Futures at New York May	7.80—13
Spot Cotton at New York unchanged	7.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged	7½
Futures at New Orleans Dec.	6 95—40
Futures at New Orleans May	7.58—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.85.75
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅜

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 23rd.

	Rs.
1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta 15,029 were allotted to Madras	1,65,029
Tenders on Calcutta at Madras	½ 15/16
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 2,50,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian	200
„ Imports	35,522

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Barely steady

Mid. Americans	4.58 plus 11
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30 unchanged
New York Official noon call March new	7.69
„ „ „ May new	7.86
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new	7.66

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	64,000
„ Imports	96,000
„ Stock	738,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Good Bengal M. G.	2.94
F.G. „ „	3.06
Fine „ „	3.18
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	3.94
Good Oomra M. G.	3.76
F.G. „ „	3.88
Fine „ „	4.00
Good M. G. Oomra	3.76
Fine M.G. Oomra	4.00
Good Broach	3.90
F.G. „	4.05
Fine „	4.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.31 pl. 3
June-July	..
July-Aug.	4.39 pl. 4
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.50 pl. 3
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.56 pl. 3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

	Firm.
Opening Tone	
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	35,522

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. 180—D8.

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.34
June-July	4.37
July-Aug.	4.41
Aug.-Sept.	4.44
Sept.-Oct.	4.48 +6
Oct.-Nov.	4.53
Nov.-Dec.	4.45
Dec.-Jan.	4.57
Jan.-Feb.	4.58

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Paid May.-June	5 2/6+3d
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	5 2/3—9d
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat unchanged	52

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan.	5/16—6d
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. no sellers.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian unchgd	4 8/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. unchanged	48

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Paid Jan.-Feb.	4 3/3+3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged,	6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£ 57
Copper Braziers unchanged	£ 74
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	27 plus 6s.

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta unchanged.	22⅛

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/10 plus ¼d
Ceylon Rubber	1/11½—1-2

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 23rd.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	3 8/6
„ „ Mutton „	3 8/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The Banks and some of the Markets are closed to-day for the Christmas Holidays. All markets will be closed to-morrow, Christmas Day, and on Saturday.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 22nd Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	45*	44,372
B. B. & C. I. Railway	62	73,810

* Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bengal since 5-11-14	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay since 20-8-14	6 „
Bank of Madras since 13-10-14	6 „

EXCHANGE.

The Banks are closed for the Christmas Holidays. Closing quotations yesterday were as under:—

Quotations:—

Banks Selling—	s.	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward, 15th Jan.-15th Feb.	1	3⅞
Banks Buying—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
France 3 m-s ready		173 nom.
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¾

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

Liabilities.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	..	7.01
Public Deposits at Branches	11.00	..
Other Deposits	..	42.60
Post Bills	.01	..
Sundries	1.10	..
Assets.		
Government Securities	..	.08
Other Securities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	1.68	..
Loans on do. do.	..	4.90
Bills discounted and purchased	..	.61
Dead Stocks	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.08
Balances with other Banks	1.33	..
Sundries	.14	..
	..	33.52

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions	Week's Receipts 1st. Bales.	Total since Sept. 1914 Bales.	Total. same time last year. Bales.
Khandeish	4,361	8,470	123,598
Central India	504	1,119	21,570
Barsee and Nagar	1,770	4,457	37,372
Berar	8,612	37,546	97,811
Central Provinces	5,904	21,079	54,686
Total Oomaras	21,152	72,671	335,037
Dholleras	225	5,189	27,106
Broach	Nil.	99	1,706
Compta and Dharwar	767	5,489	44,768
Westerns	1,664	10,370	15,541
Bengals (N.W. Provinces)	14,345	71,521	321,994
Bengals (Rajputana)	200	780	29,111
Sind	1,463	8,480	13,712
Persian	Nil.	21	134
American	Nil.	Nil.	2,180
Egyptian	56	447	566
Other sorts	Nil.	788	251
Total	39,872	175,864	795,106

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914	Bales. 1913.	Differences.
Receipts for the week	39,872	91,187	—51,315
Receipts from Sept. 1st to 23rd Dec.	175,864	795,106	—619,242
Shipments for the week Europe	15,697	11,220	pls. 4,477
China Japan and Coast Ports	39,296	25,280	„ 14,066
Total	54,993	36,450	pls. 18,543
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to Dec.	83,121	272,813	—189,642
Europe	83,121	272,813	—189,642
China	5,588	7,452	—1,864
Japan	180,805	173,866	pls. 6,939
Others Ports	1,750	5,710	—3,96
Total	271,264	459,841	—188,577
Afloat in harbour Europe	9,418	8,246	pls. 1,172
China Japan and Coast Ports	13,187	8,800	pls. 4,387

Total Exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Rly from 1st. Sept. to 5th. Dec. 1914. 5,336 bales.
B.B. & C.I. Rly from 1st Sept. to 12th Dec. 1914. 1,247 bal

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914	680,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 23rd Dec. 1914	175,864
	855,864
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 23rd Dec. 1914	271,264
	584,600
Less afloat in harbour	22,605
	561,995
Less estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	257,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 24th Dec. 1914	304,995
Difference since last week	—17,774

There has been a gradual but steady rise in the Home Markets since Friday last. Possibly this may be partially due to a desire to remain square over the approaching holidays and to the December settlements in America, but the advance is nevertheless a healthy sign. At the same time to those who are willing to take small profits the opportunity to sell Americans has occurred, and no doubt later on they will be able to cover to some advantage. We still, however, maintain that lower values will prove a really profitable investment, and that purchases at about 4-20 for Jan. Feb. 1916 will show a substantial gain in the long run.

On the week Liverpool shows an advance of about 18 points in futures, New York (up to yesterday) about 27 points advance, and New Orleans December (up to yesterday) 31 points and May 23 points advance.

On Friday last good Broach closed at Rs. 178. The rate then advanced to Rs. 180 and subsequently dropped to Rs. 174, but again rallied to Rs. 180 yesterday, and opened this morning at Rs. 177. Business in forward delivery has been on moderate lines. Exporters to Japan have for the most part been sellers, while other houses have both sold and bought, and the bazaar has been covering or jobbing. The enquiry has been on all descriptions of Oomras for January and Khamgaon Akola March; on Bengals for December, January and March, and on the usual "suttas", good Broach March, and fully good Bengal January. Fine Bengal March is at a premium of Rs. 2 on January, and fine Khamgaon Akola March at a discount of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 off January. The Market will be closed to-morrow (Friday) and on Saturday for the Christmas Holidays. We give below the Room Rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the December settlement.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate. Slight fluctuations have occurred in prices, but on the whole the Market has been steady, and better rates are obtainable at the close both for old and new crop. Export houses and mills have been buyers. Receipts, while showing some improvement, are still much below the corresponding time last year. The total falling off in receipts since 1st September as compared with last year is now about 620,000 bales. Higher prices may induce holders to move up country stocks, but at present they are firm and prepared to keep cotton for some time.

B.C.T.A. OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	F.G.Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	..	121	Jan. R.D.
M.G. Bengals	..	..	125	Jan. R.D.
„	..	141	129	Ready J. D.
M G Scind-Punjab	..		122	Jan R D
M G Khandeish	..		139	127 „
„	..	..	143	131 Ready
M G Hingunghat, Wardha	..	..	103	Jan
M G Hingunghat, Wardha	..	..	105	Ready
M G Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	161	Jan
„	..	..	163	Ready
M G Yeotmahl	..	..	158	Jan
„	..	..	160	Ready
M. G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	..	..	155	Jan.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	..	..	157	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	..	150	Jan.
„	..	..	152	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	..	..	152	Jan.
„	..	..	154	Ready.
M.G. Broach	..	..	182	177 March.

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the Market has been steadier and prices for some Markets have improved. There has been a moderate enquiry for 10's and 12's, and sales of about 4,500 bales of the former have been reported at 4 1/8 to 4 5/8 annas, and about 1,500 bales of the latter at 4¼ to 4⅜ annas. There is little enquiry for higher counts, but 6½'s have changed hands locally to a moderate extent.

Exchange at Hongkong	Rs. 131
Exchange at Shanghai	Rs. 166

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat: The home Markets have been firm and prices locally have advanced during the week both for ready and forward. For new crop there has been a good enquiry by exporters and the demand continues. Ready white Karachi is in demand by local mills The Market closes firm as under.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-9-0 R.T.
White Pissi A. M.	Rs. 6-15-0 R.T.

Linseed: After an easier feeling early in the week the Market improved, and has kept steady with a moderate enquiry for ready.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-1-0 B.T.

Rapeseed: The Market remains quiet but steady and rates are as under.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7-2-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-12-0 B.T.

Tilseed: The Market continues quiet but steady with only a small business doing, and rates are almost unchanged.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 39-0-0
Mimbara	Rs. 42-0-0
White Khandeish	Rs. 42-0-0

Poppyseed: There is little doing and rates are unchanged.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Castorseed: The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-1-6 R.T.
Forward	Rs. 5-15-6 R.T.

Cottonseed: Continues quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-6 B.T.

Groundnuts: The Market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Dec. Jan.	Rs. 32-8-0

Mowraseed: The Market is steady with some enquiry at current rates.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-8-0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	39,872
	Cwts.
Wheat	28,026
Linseed	7,132
Rape, Rai. etc.	1,579
Gingellyseed	9,484
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	16,339
Castorseed	11,988
Rice	35,433
Myrabolams	8,698
Cottonseed	37,264
Mowraseed	32,172
Gam	1,647
Jowar	21,860
Maize	470
Barley	927

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	3,024,792	3,005,097
Wheat	2,650,907	7,733,098
Linseed	2,096,254	4,551,837
Rape. Rai. etc.	703,070	1,092,671
Gingellyseed	975,372	2,171,125
Poppyseed	177,330	406,381
Groundnuts	842,357	1,256,185
Castorseed	1,425,727	2,157,941
Rice	4,751,975	4,845,743
Myrabolams	866,187	621,688
Cottonseed	4,639,949	4,517,793
Mowraseed	203,808	637,793
Gram	725,435	983,390
Jowar	1,547,963	880,015
Maize	12,579	10,150
Barley	83,214	244,136

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands:—

		Rs.	as.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose	Brand 150°	5	12	2	„
Chester	„ 75°	5	2	2	„
Devo's Imp. Brt.	„ 76°	5	0	2	„
Monkey	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
Tiger	„ 126°	4	15	2	„
White Camelia in tins	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Bulk in tins	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	„ 125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp.Gl
Camel in tin	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	as.	
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker per two tins.	4	6	0
„ „ „ per 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria per two tins	3	11	0
„ „ „ per 8 gallons	3	1	0
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	0
Candles per pound	0	4	0

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. 180—B14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23.

S.S. Shwdagon	S. W. Creagh	Rangoon Dec 13
S S. Chakdara	Sparrow	Busrah Dec. 11
S.S. Kansas	Lanklater	Liverpool Nov. 28

Dec. 24.

S.S. Coconada.	Hitchings	Jedah Dec. 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24.

S.S Hatumet	Peters	Barrow-in-Furness
Tsushima Maru	Combes	Japan.
Kirkaswald	Williamson	Tuticorin.
St. Patrick	May	Karachi.
Laomedan	Evans	Singapore
Sangola	Milne	Rangoon
Virawa	Smith	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained part clearance yesterday

S.S. Dalemoor	Taylor	Calcutta.
S.S. Subadar	Crebbin	Calcutta.
S.S. Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai.

S. S. Dalemoor:—The steamer Dalemoor, 2,572 tons, Captain R. Taylor, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Subadar:—The steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Oriental 3,085 tons, Captain Valentine will sail to-day for Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Coconada:—The steamer Coconada, 2,162 tons, Captain F. Hitchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah which port she left on Dec. 12 with 2,100 pilgrims.

S. S. Laomedan:—The steamer Laomedan, 4,268 tons, Captain Evans, sailed yesterday for Singapore in ballast.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Companys steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain B. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Schmedagon:—The steamer Schmedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain S. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, which port she left on December 13 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Busreh, which port she left on December 11 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kansas:—The steamer Kansas, 3,940 tons, Captain R. Lenklater, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool which port she left on Nov. 28 with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, December 24th, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoo	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Nubia	Garwood	E. & O. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison & Co
Wakasa Maru	Etsumo	N. Y. K. & Co
Earl of Farfar	Henry	T. M. & Co
Peking Maru	Yamdue	O. S. K. S
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

City of Manchester	Scobie	K. N. & Co
City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Shirazi
Cannizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Friendship	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Morfolo	Italian steam N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	699	Abubakar	Bo. S. N. Co.
Satarmati	524	Sabudin	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Bessi	
Angus	Lazzelle	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. Co.
Aroukola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Dalemoor	Taylor	T. M. & Co.
Dondolo	Sulivan	Venice S. N. Co.
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purabotum & Co.
Gleneig	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	
Inveralla	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Jeddah	Tomel	
Kirklee	Currie	W. & A. G. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. Co.
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Leasen	K. N. & Co.
Oriental	Valentino	P. & O. Co.
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Talyahl	Cottrell	E. & O. Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Wearside	Pick	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 58 bales wool, E. N. Stein.

City of Manchester (s 321 bales wool Balkisan Vallabdas; 77 bales wool, G. H. H. Ismail & Co.; 60 bales wool, H. S. Jahn Mohamad; 28 bales wool, Khataw Moolji; 151 bales wool, M. Balia; 33 bales wool, Moolji Umari; 620 bales wool, Virchand Umersi; 100 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon; 672 bales wool, D. Kundalmal.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 1 cwt. ivory, Hiralal Baldevdas.

FOR GENOA.

Montebellox (s) 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Good Hope Calcutta Agents K. Nixon & Co. 5,657 tons coal.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan for Manchester Agents James Finlay & Co. 644 casks china clay, 80 casks soda, 1 drum caustic soda, 1,000 bags 20 casks soda ash, 25 kegs sulphate of copper, 4 drums sulphate of sodium, 80 drums magnesium of chloride, 2 casks chloride zinc, 2 casks zinc sulphate, 100 bags glauber salt, 31 cases sulfuric acid, 300 crates 12 casks glass bottles, 4 cases glass chimney, 60 bags mineral white, 10 drums 8 barrels 186 cases lubricating oil, 312 cases beer, 26 cases stout, 11 cases whisky, 4 cases biscuits, 77 bales paper, 1,375 boxes soap, 61 casss umbrella furniture, 55 cases nails, 8 cases bolts, 56 cases 8 casks screws, 89 cases 94 bales cotton, 3 cases cotton yarn, 2 cases cotton handkerchief, 9 cases silk and cotton, 6 cases wool and cotton, 2 cases linen and cotton, 2 cases linens, 5 cases wool yarn, 2 cases wool and silk.

S. S. Shivedagon from Rangoon Agents Indo Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd., 903,393 gallons burning oil, 800 drums 8,400 tins petrol, 4,061 cases candles, 2 pieces timber.

S. S. Chakadara from Bussarah via Karachi Agents M. M. & Co. 13,341 baskets 99 boxes 14 cases 147 bundles 100 trillas 6 bags W. dates, 1,076 bags dry dates, 1 case cartoon dates, 86 bags 10 cases almond, 73 bags almond seed, 173 bags a kernel, 8 bags c seed, 12 bags c seed, 132 bags garlic, 11 bags oomah, 216 crates pomegranets, 177 bags resins, 6 bags salab, 42 bags attari, 189 bags gum, 1 tin pearls, 101 bags fish, 30 cases ghee, 71 bundles skins, 52 bundles specie.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, an application was made against Bhusan Chandra Chunder, carrying on business in Calcutta as Banerjee and Company, for having contravened the provisions of the proclamation against trading with the enemy. Chunder's premises had been searched, two letters having been intercepted by the Censor.

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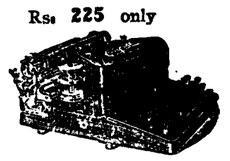

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Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

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Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI, M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,

Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

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High Court, Bombay. 12th July, 1909.

I have pleasure in certifying that Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor examined my eyes and supplied me with glasses some time ago. His examination was very careful and painstaking and the glasses have given me perfect satisfaction. I have every confidence in the skill and attention of Mr. Phiroze.

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ROMANCE TOLD IN LAW COURT.

LOVE LETTERS IN BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

EVIDENCE ON QUESTION OF CONSUMPTION

When the action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Lilian Ida Jefferson, whose parents live near Moseley, against Mr. Ernest Charles Paskell, director of the Colmore Depot and Cycle Works, Birmingham, was resumed before Mr. Justice Bray on Nov. 26 a number of love letters were read, says the "Daily Mail."

The defendant pleaded that he was entitled to rescind the contract on the ground that the plaintiff suffered from consumption.

In further evidence the defendant said that Dr. Stanley, of Birmingham, told him that the marriage could not be thought of for some time, as it was a case of active phthisis.

The plaintiff went to the Nordrach Sanatorium, and Dr. Kennedy there told witness the case would be influenced by treatment, and he thought she might be well in six months, but it was difficult to say. When Mr. Jefferson asked Dr. Stanley if the marriage could take place, Dr. Stanley said it was ridiculous to think about marriage, and Mr. Jefferson had no idea how ill his daughter was.

"SEIZED HIM BY THE THROAT."

At the Wheel Club, Birmingham, next day Mr. Jefferson asked witness to lend him about £200 to £250, and witness refused to do so. Mr. Jefferson then seized him by the throat. It was untrue that he had suggested that Mrs. Jefferson had written the anonymous letters. Witness went to America, and on his return he had a letter to say the plaintiff was well. Miss Jefferson told him she had never had consumption, and could get three doctors' certificates to prove it. Witness said the marriage was impossible, and plaintiff knew that it was not through lack of affection on his part. He kissed her, and they were quite friendly. Subsequent to that Dr. Stanley told witness there was no doubt plaintiff had consumption.

In cross-examination by Mr. Marshall Hall defendant said he believed the plaintiff was full of love and loyalty to him all through, and the possibility of not marrying her first occurred to him when he went to see Dr. Stanley.

Mr. Marshall Hall read a letter of the defendant written on New Year's Eve:

"My last letter of the Old Year is to you. . . . Darling, I know that you love me, and I do so hope nothing will come between us. May to-morrow open for you a page in the book of life that you will always turn to in the days that are to come as one that opened your real happiness. . . . I could not live without you, and could not be happy unless you were happy too. Sweet dreams and kisse.—Yourrs ever, Ernest."

HIS FUTURE IN THE BALANCE.

Just after this (said counsel) the defendant wrote to Mrs. Jefferson:

"I feel just now that my future is in the balance, and wonder whether I am right in continuing my engagement."

Defendant said that between these two letters he had had cerain communications from Mrs. Jefferson. Witness said it was correct that on the occasion of the expedition to the Hartz Mountains the plaintiff walked twelve miles and was very well.

Mr. Marshall Hall read another letter written by the defendant after the "tiff" at Folkestone. In this he said:

You are so beautiful and so accomplished, and I could make you so happy if your disposition was right. . . . To have lived so long and waited so long and then to have my dreams almost shattered is too terrible. . . . May Heaven smooth out your path and my path. I hope it will be one path. . . . God help us both, your sweetheart, with love and kisses, Ernest.

"I LOVE YOU MORE AND MORE."

To this Miss Jefferson replied:

"Darling,—Do not talk of our not being married. Of course we must. I could not give you up for anything or anybody in the whole world. Don't you know I love you more and more. . . . I was wicked that night to give way to such a fit of jealousy; it was because you said you would take Miss —— to the theatre."

A later letter of Miss Jefferson had the words:

"Oh, God, dear Ernest marry me. My darling, I cannot give you up; I love you so much, and I am so unhappy. Your own loving little girl. . . . Do love me dear, do let me know you will always protect me as your own little wife. . . ."

Witness adherred to his evidence that Mr. Jefferson at the Wheel Club seized him by the throat because he would not lend him money. Defendant added: "The day before he had kissed me." (Loud laughter.) It showed the extraordinary man he was.

KISSES IN A LANDAU.

There was an amusing incident when Mr. Marshall Hall later raised a question as to whether the defendant at Weston kissed the plaintiff once or several times. Defendant said that as to one occasion the plaintiff had spoken to they were in a landau; she was on side and he was on the other.

Mr. Hall: Oh, do you suggest it is a physical impossibility to kiss a girl in an open landau? (Laughter.)

When the laughter, in which Miss Jefferson joined, had subdued, Mr. Hall observed: "Let us have one bright spot in this weird story."

Defendant denied that he threatened to put a bullet through his brain rather than marry plaintiff.

Dr. Douglas Stanley, of Birmingham, deposed that on examining Miss Jefferson he found a tuberculous condition. He took a grave view of the case.

The action ended in five hundred pounds damage being awarded to Miss Lilian Ida Jefferson.

IRELAND AND THE WAR

Photo by Topical Press.

Mr. William Redmond, in uniform, presents colours to the Cork Volunteers.

BENCH AND BAR.

JUDGE'S ALLEGED RUDENESS TO PLEADER.

At a meeting of the Oudh Bar Association held at Lucknow forty-three members being present and Mr. M. Siddique presiding, a letter was read from Mr. Saligram, vakil, complaining of the discourteous treatment from Mr. H. G. Warburton, the Sessions Judge. The letter stated:—On the 16th December, 1914, I was appearing as a pleader for the applicant in a case before Mr. Warburton, District Judge of Lucknow. Messrs. Thomas and Ajit Prasad were also appearing for the applicant and Moulvi Hamid Ali Khan, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the opposite party. When the case was taken up I was engaged before the additional District Judge in an appeal remanded by the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. I, therefore, could not attend this case in the very beginning. Messrs. Thomas and Ajit Prasad commenced the case. After a short time I also reached the District Judge's court and took my stand by the side of Messrs. Thomas and Ajit Prasad. While a witness hostile to the applicant and a servant of the opposite party, named Mashhedi, was being examined by Mr. Ajit Prasad the District Judge suddenly turned towards me and asked me as follows: "Saligram, are you appearing in this case?" I said "yes, Sir, I am appearing for the applicant." He said "Your name is not down in the proceedings. Where were you?" I said "I was engaged in a case in the Additional Judge's court." Then he said "Stay behind." I then moved a little behind as far as the space could allow. He then said, "Sit down." I said there was no chair vacant. Then he in a loud tone addressed me, saying, several times, "Go away, go out, go away." I was then pointed out by somebody a chair vacant behind Mr. Hamid Ali Khan on the side of the opposite party. The above facts could be borne out by counsel appearing on both sides and also by other gentlemen present in the court.

Various members of the Bar having spoken in support of Mr. Saligram's complaint it was resolved unanimously "That the members of the Oudh Bar Association assembled at this general meeting do record their strong and emphatic protest against the insulting statement of Mr. H. G. Warburton, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow, to Mr. B. Saligram in his court on the 16th instant and deem it as an insult to the profession generally whose honour and dignity it is the duty of the Association to uphold."

AN APOLOGY DEMANDED.

It was resolved unanimously that in the opinion of this Association the conduct of Mr H. G. Warburton, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow, on the Bench has often been so rude and insulting to the members of the Bar appearing before him that the members of this Association regret to have to resolve and do hereby resolve to refrain from appearing in his court any more until he apologised to Babu Saligram in the open court for his treatment to him on the 16th instant and at the same time gives a satisfactory assurance as to his future treatment to the members of the bar.

Resolved unanimously that any member of the Association who appears in Mr. Warburton's court contrary to the above resolution, shall be liable to be expelled from the membership of this Association, provided that this restriction will not apply to Government pleaders of the Lucknow Judgeship when conducting cases on behalf of the Crown."

Resolved unanimously that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, together with a copy of Mr. Saligram's letter, dated the 17th instant, be sent to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh with a request that he may be pleased to take such steps in the matter as he may deem fit.

A memorial drawn up by Mr. St. George Jackson, barrister, was approved and it was decided to present it to His Honour Sir James Meston. The following are extracts from the memorial:—That, it will be within your Honour's kind knowledge that Mr. H. G. Warburton, I.C.S., is the present District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow and has been so performing his duties for some time past, but from the very commencement up to the present time the said learned officer has been discharging his duties while in court in a most discourteous, rude, annoying and quite unnecessarily offensive manner.

The members of the Oudh Bar Association now would respectfully invite your Honour's attention to the fact that the learned Judge's treatment of the members of the bar is contrary to the express terms and injunctions contained in that very wise Notification of Government (No. 1435—1445 dated Simla the 28th July, 1913) and pray that your Honour would be pleased to take such action in the matter as your Honour shall deem fit.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the rainfall during the week ending 22nd December 1914 in the Kanara Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara Districts the Karnatak and Savantvadi and Kolhapur States was generally beneficial, but was slightly injurious to rabi crops in Belgaum. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by frost in four talukas of Nawabshah, by rats in two States of Rewa Kantha, and were withering in two talukas and one petha of Poona and in three talukas of Sholapur. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing generally continues. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi, three talukas in Thar and Parkar, and one taluka and one petha of Poona. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak and Gujarat and were steady elsewhere.

TRAIN INDICATORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to an article, headed "Train Indicators", appearing in your valuable journal, dated 23rd instant, I beg to bring to your notice a similar incident experienced by me and two of my friends, who had the misfortune of being overcarried to Dadar, being misguided by the "Train Indicator" at Victoria Terminus; over and above, this, of having to pay excess fare for no fault of ours, and to wait at the Dadar station over an hour to catch the next Up train. This laxity of supervision, besides causing a good deal of inconvenience to the public, reflects discredit on the officials concerned. I herewith enclose for your information, copies of the correspondence, which has passed between me and the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Ry.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. LOUZADO.

Dec. 24.

[In reply to our correspondent's letter of complaint regarding the careless manipulation of the "Indicators," the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Ry., states that it will have immediate attention and a reply will be communicated in due course after enquiry.—Ed., "B. C."]

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER.

The total rainfall in various districts of the Bombay Presidency in November was generally below the average, except in some places in Broach Districts. The Native States in the presidency seemed to have fared much better, especially the South Maratha States, where the fall was found very useful for standing crops and also for rabi sowing. In the Deccan rain in light to fair showers was general. It was well distributed and useful for standing kharif crops and also for rabi sowing but proved injurious to cotton crop in Khandesh.

In the Karnatak the total rainfall of the month was received in light to fairly heavy showers mostly between 4th and 6th. It was very useful for rabi sowing and for standing kharif.

In the Konkan rain fell in light to fair showers daily between 4th and 6th in Kanara and in partial showers mostly on 5th and 6th elsewhere.

In the Gujarat, rain during the month fell in very light and partial showers during the month. The condition of young crops was generally good. Fodder-supply and water-supply in all the divisions was generally adequate.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending 19th December the number of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency was as follows:—

Bombay City nil, Ahmedabad District 6, Panch Mahals District 4 (for week ending 12th December), Surat District 2, Thana District 3, Nasik District 36, East Khandesh District 5, Ahmednagar District 3, Poona District 69, Sholapur District 1, Satara District 37, Belgaum District 13, Dharwar District 20, Bijapur District 17, Hyderabad District 38 (for week ending 12th December), Larkana District 1, Kathiawar Agency 22, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 84. Total 361.

INDIAN'S CLEVER RUSE.

OUTWITTING GERMAN OFFICERS.

The following are extracts from notes received from an observer who has been serving with the Indian Army Corps in France since its inclusion in the fighting line, and were issued on Nov. 25 by the Press Bureau. They tell of a very clever piece of acting by one of the Indian soldiers, which gained for the Allies important information.

It is still necessary in summarising the events which have happened (says "Observer") to utter a caution against the quite astonishing stories of Indian achievement which from time to time gain currency. Nothing sensational has happened in the Indian lines. There has been trenching and counter-trenching, sapping and counter-sapping. There has been much patrol work and a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting. But no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine.

In the last fortnight, while the enemy has never been inactive in front of the Indian trenches, he has not pushed home in this quarter attacks as desperate or supported in such numbers as those which have been reported in other parts of the long battle line. Where attacks have been made they have been repelled without difficulty.

It should be noted that the tendency to speak only of Sikhs and Gurkhas involves some degree of injustice to other very valiant ingredients of our Indian army. No regiments, for instance, in the whole army, have behaved with greater gallantry, patience, and resource, than those which contain Pathans and Jats. A very striking instance of resource and presence of mind was exhibited a few nights ago by a private soldier, who has since been promoted from the ranks in recognition of his services.

NIGHT IN GERMAN TRENCH.

He and another soldier were instructed to creep out of the trench which they were defending in order to make observations of a German trench 200 yards distant. They advanced creeping in the dark, with a distance of about 40 yards laterally between them. When they had covered half the distance a brilliant German searchlight was suddenly flung over the space which divided the two trenches. The flood of light thus projected left one of the two fully exposed, while just avoiding with its outer rim its companion.

Concealment was useless for the one so exposed, and he was quickwitted enough to realise that no ordinary resource would suffice to save his life. He immediately rose to his feet, and in view, of our trench advanced salaaming to the German trench. Its occupants, disconcerted by so unusual an advance, ceased fire.

He still advanced, and, approaching quite close to the trench, was allowed, after some dumb show, to enter. A dialogue then followed, which can be imagined more easily than it can be reproduced. The Germans, anxious to define his status, mentioned several Indian nationalities. He shook his head until the word Mussulman occurred in the list. Then he nodded most vigorously. A moment later his questioners mentioned the British. He drew his hand across his throat with a lively gesture of disgust, adding, as he re-enacted the scene, a snarl.

The Germans, very favourably encouraged by this indication, gave him some rations and a blanket. He spent the night with them, and the next morning, by the use of his fingers indicated to a superior officer, who had been sent for to deal with so novel a case, that there were 25 other Mussulmans in his trench, whom, if released, he could certainly bring in. The Germans, completely deceived, gave him a final cup of coffee, and set him on his promising errand.

He rejoined his friends, who had long since given him up, with a report of far more than purely local interest, and he has deservedly gained both his promotion and a reputation for wit and presence of mind.

GARROS IN A TAUBE.

HOW HE CAPTURED A GERMAN MACHINE

One day recently a German aeroplane was seen approaching the French lines, and was duly received with a hail of bullets, telegraphs the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post." To every one's surprise it proceeded to land quite calmly in the middle of the French troops, and the surprise was intensified when the famous aviator Garros sprang down to the ground.

"This is madness," said an officer. "What on earth are you doing, Garros, on board a German aeroplane?"

"A mere accident," said Garros. "I was chasing a German Taube, and had almost got it when my motor broke down. So I had to land as quickly as I could. There were lots of Germans below, so I came down looping the loop in the wildest breakneck fashion. The German aviators evidently thought I had broken my neck, as they swept round and came down to see what papers they could find on me. I shammed dead until they were almost upon me, when I dropped them dead with a couple of shots from my revolver. Then I put my disabled aeroplane into a neighbouring shed and came back on board the Taube."

Of the French bullets two had gone home; one had grazed the propeller and the other had made a hole in a wing. Garros was certainly born under a lucky star.

KAISER IN A RAGE.

IRON CROSS TORN FROM PRINCE'S UNIFORM.

The "Allgemeen Handelsblad" states that a rumour is current in Berlin that a Prince of the Imperial family, whose name is not mentioned, has been ordered by the Kaiser not to wear the Iron Cross because of the ignorance shown by him in commanding his troops in France.

The story even adds that the Kaiser, summoned the Prince to his headquarters, and in the presence of his staff tore the Cross from the Prince's uniform.

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English mails due at daybreak.

Bombay Boxing Tournament, Terrace, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Bombay Boxing Tournament, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIUM.

In ever loving memory of our beloved son Phiroze (Ball) who departed this life, whilst yet full of bright hopes and noble aspirations, on 26th December 1910.

"Full four years have passed away precisely to a day
Since thou bade Farewell to us and took the heavenly way
Vainly have we tried to heal the pang of separation sore
For as thy memory grows old, we miss thee more and more."

(Inserted by his sorrowing parents K. B. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Nanavatty of Ahmedabad.)

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 7th Hampshire regiment by permission of Lieut.-Col. L. Parke, (Comdg.), will play under Direction of Mr. W. T. Evans, L. R. A. M., (Bandmaster), the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-45 (S. T.):—

Two Step	Choo Choo — Caryll & Fields.
Overture	Bronze Horse — Auber.
Valse	Pink Lady — Caryll.
Selection	Hullo Ragtime — Hirsch.
Entr'acte	Moon Madrigal — Willeby.
Cornet Solo	Because — Lohr.
Valse	Nights of Gladness — Ancliffe.
Selection	Reminiscences of Sullivan.
Entr'Acte	Birthday Serenade — Sobreski.
March	Gladiateur's Regimental March. — Snave.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2-45 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th December, 1914:—

March	"Entry of the Gladiators" — Fucik
Overture	"Light Cavalry" — Suppe.
(a) Morceau	"The Butterfly" — Bendix.
(b) Two Step	"Puppchen" — Gilbert.
Selection	"The Marriage Market" — Jacobi.
Valse	"Little Grey Home in the West" — Lohr.
(a) Spanish Serenade	"La Paloma" — Yradier.
(b) Intermezo	"Anona" — Grey.
Selection	"The Pink Lady" — Caryll.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, the 26th instant, beginning at 6 p.m.:—

March	Viscount Nelson — Zehb.
Overture	Zampa — Herold.
Valse	Nights of Gladness — Ancliffe
Selection	Mikado — Sullivan
Morceau	Salut D'Amour — Elgar.
Two Step	Get out and get Under — Petha.

XMAS GATHERING AT THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

There will be a Christmas gathering at the Catholic Gymkhana Grounds, Kennedy Sea Face, near Charni Road Gardens, at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Admission tickets can be had at the gate.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of additional passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Caledonia, saining to-morrow:—

Rev. G. Stainton Marris; Mr. Wilson; Mr. R. Ray; Mr. W. Coombs; Mr. J. M. Day; Mr. N. Ferrar and infant; Mrs. L. Hodge and infant; Mr. Nilkant Atmaram; Mrs. Marris Mr. G. S. Alexander and Mrs. Mr. A. H. Compton; Mr. Y. T. Taraporwala; Miss E. F. M. Peacey; Mr. C. C. Miller; Mrs. M. A. McAuliff; Mr. H. G. Blomfield; Mrs. Bridgman and child; Mr. A. H. Byrth; Mrs. K. Coombs; Hon. Mr. C. S. Findlay, I.C.S.; Mrs. A. Harry; Miss Marris; Mr. M. Keane, I.C.S.; Mrs F. A. J. Mackenzie; Mr. D. A. McMillan; Miss Posnett; Mr. P. H. Sturge; Mr. H. S. Styan; Mrs. G. M. Warner and child.

BABU PANALAL, P. JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the twelve candidates sent up for the Matriculation examination the following four have been successful:—Kamdar T. K., Mehta K. V., Shah J. L., and Trivedi M. S. This result shows 33 per cent. of the successful students. Two out of the four are Jains and two non-Jain Hindus.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the total number of deaths registered in Bombay was 56, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 81 of 1912. There were no cases of either plague or cholera reported on Thursday. One attack of small-pox, however, was reported during the day. The total number of rats caught on Tuesday was 2,100, out of which none was found to be plague-stricken.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates:—

Jan. 3rd Irla; Jan. 7th The Rifle Butts; Jan 10th Wakola; Jan. 14th Santa Cruz; Jan. 17th Parla; Jan. 21st The Kennels; Jan. 24th Sahar Hill; Jan. 28th Cross Roads; Jan. 31st Sahar Village.

Train leaves Colaba 5-25 a.m. Churchgate 5-30 a.m., and Grant Road 5-41 a.m., and members coming out train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

The Bombay Jackal Club are at Home at Chota Hazri on all hunting mornings to all members of the Hunt.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Wednesday next, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the usual conditions. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27-32d. the rupee.

Wednesday, the 30th December, has been fixed as the date of sale owing to Thursday, the 31st instant, being a holiday in Calcutta.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Wednesday, at 15 29-32d. and 15 27-32d. the rupee, respectively.

		Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total
		£	£	£	£
Total Amount of tenders received.	Bills	50,000	90,000	..	140,000
	Telegraphic Transfers.	30,000	..	..	30,000
	Total ..				170,000
Total Amount accepted.	Bills	50,000	90,000	..	140,000
	Telegraphic Transfers..	30,000	..	..	30,000
	Total ..				170,000

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted during November 531 cases involving cruelty to 1023 animals. In 202 cases fines were imposed by the Magistrates for cruelty and in 231 other cases for overloading the animals. In 78 more cases, the accused were fined and the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarsai D. Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, while in another case the animal was sent to the Pinjrapole. In 17 cases the accused were warned and discharged. In the Hospital for Animals 96 horses, 133 bullocks, 51 dogs, 1 buffalo and 1 cat, were admitted as patients during November in the hospital on the first day of the month. 219 animals and birds were discharged cured during the month, 31 were discharged uncured and 16 died. On the last day of October there were 208 animals and birds still on the roll. 79 animals and birds were also treated as outpatients during the month.

In the Hospital for Animals 96 horses, 133 bullocks, 51 dogs, 1 buffalo, 3 monkeys, 2 goats, 2 panots, and 1 maina were admitted as patients during November. There were already 208 animals and birds in the hospital on the first day of the month. 12 animals and birds were discharged cured during the month, 26 discharged uncured and 20 died. On the last day of November there were 208 animals and birds still on the roll. 77 animals and birds were also treats as outpatients during the month.

Besides these 86 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as outpatients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagaon and Dadar.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Noormahomed Musa, Tyeb Allana, Noormahomed Dada, Habib Noormahomed, Mahomed Noormahomed, Adam Noormahomed, Oomer Moosa and Karim Moosa were charged with cheating Sardar Suleman Cassam Mitha, and with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,20,500. Warrants had been issued against the accused, and all of them, except the first accused, were present. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, with Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant, in the course of his information, alleged that on different occasions he advanced money aggregating about Rs. 1,50,000 to the accused, who traded in Bombay and other places. He proposed to take action against the accused, as they were unable to repay the money. The accused told him they had goods and outstandings which would be more than sufficient to satisfy his claim. He thereupon sent his servants to take charge of the Cuttack and Madras branches and instructed the manager of his Calcutta branch to take charge of the Calcutta branch of the accused's firm, in September last. About that time, the accused handed to the complainant balance sheets of their various branches, showing the amount of outstandings and the value of stock in hand. At about the end of October the complainant had not got any recoveries, he asked the sixth accused, who said they were not able to recover outstandings. The complainant told him that his partners, who were at the different branches, were not even giving inspection of the books to his servants who had been put in charge. The sixth accused thereupon gave the complainant three letters to be sent to the three branches. The complainant forwarded the letters to his servants, who, however, were still not given any inspection and were driven away from the Cuttack branch. No inspection was given either at Calcutta or Madras. The complainant's servants then found that the accused had recovered outstandings and used them for their own purposes instead of paying them to the complainant. Out of the total outstandings of Rs. 1,52,429 as shown in the balance-sheets, the accused had recovered a very large amount, but had paid only Rs. 29,500 to the complainant, and misappropriated the balance.

Evidence was recorded and the hearing was adjourned.

SANTA CLAUS SHIP ARRIVES

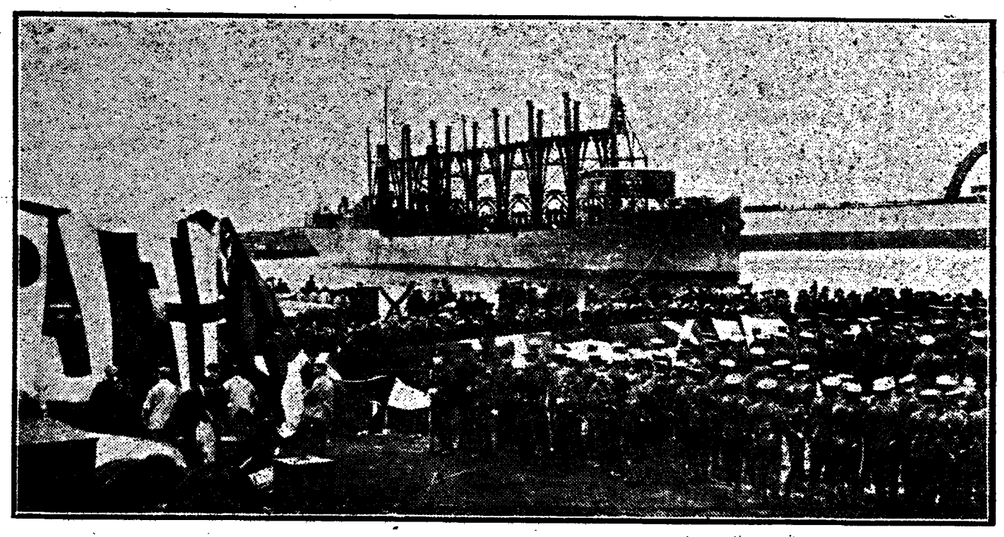

Photo by Central News.

Six million Christmas gifts from America for soldiers' children arrived at Plymouth during Mail week on board the specially chartered steamer Jason.

"A DEVIL'S SCENE."

NEW FORM OF CONFIDENCE TRICK.

SUPERSTITIOUS HINDU CHEATED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Narayan Babu, Narayan Devu, Mukund Atmaji and Sakharam Ambaji with cheating another Hindu, named Balu Gunaji and with abetment.

The Magistrate said the evidence clearly showed that all the accused conspired together to cheat the complainant. The first two accused, probably in pursuance of a conspiracy, met the complainant at the Grant Road station on the 28th October, and the second accused represented to him that he wanted Rs. 20 for stamps to get Rs. 20,000 for which sum, he said, he had drawn a lottery. The complainant believing the story and gave him Rs. 20 in the presence of the first accused. On the 1st November, the second accused showed him two cheques, saying they were for Rs. 10,000 each and the first accused said they could not be cashed unless Rs. 400 were deposited in the Bank. The complainant was asked to pay Rs. 200, and was told that the balance would be found by the accused. He paid Rs. 200 to the second accused in the presence of the first and third accused and his son Rambhau, near the Bombay Gymkhana on the 2nd November. The second accused went to cash the cheques and soon returned with the excuse that the Saheb had left the Bank, and asked the complainant to come the next day.

The appetite of the accused grew with their success, and the next day they arranged a devil's scene in the house of the second accused and further imposed upon the credulity of the complainant by means of superstition. They manœuvred to take the complainant to the second accused's house, where there were the first three accused, one Pandrinath and an ascetic. The first accused had a bundle with him, which, he said, contained currency notes, and, he added, he could not open it unless Rs. 500 were paid for the Saheb. But the second accused opened the bundle and exposed to view a small portion of currency notes for the purpose of inspiring confidence in the complainant.

Then with the aid of flowers, frankincense and liquor, the ascetic became possessed of the devil, and in that mysterious condition threatened the ruination of the whole assembly unless Rs. 500 were forthcoming. Under this superstitious influence and deception and the inducement of a third share in the prize, the complainant sent Rs. 500 to the second accused with his son Rambhau on the 4th November. Rambhau and one Sonu went to the Bombay Gymkhana with the second accused and Pandrinath, and they all met at Marine Lines.

Here under the second accused's instructions, Pandrinath and the fourth accused went to the Bank of Bombay, the second and fourth accused pretending that they were going to cash the cheques. They returned, saying they could not do so, as the Saheb was very busy owing to the war. The fourth accused then gave Rambhau some stamped paper saying no one but Rambhau or Sonu could get the money. The next day the second and fourth accused and Sonu and Rambhau went to the Bank, the fourth accused going through the farce of trying to cash the cheques.

In the meanwhile they sent Rambhau to bring new postal stamps, and while he was on this mission, the second and fourth accused absconded. Information was given to the police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate had no hesitation in inferring from these facts that the four accused conspired to cheat the complainant and succeeded in doing so by their cunning and deceit and by playing upon the superstition of the complainant. He convicted all the accused. The first, third and fourth accused were convicted on the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 500, and were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The first and second accused were also convicted on charges of cheating in respect of Rs. 20 and Rs. 200 and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

ENGLISH MAILS.

INDIA DUE ON MONDAY MORNING.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. India, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Monday next.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

There was a big house at the Gaiety Theatre last night when this place of amusement was re-opened. Miss May Yohe was the star, and her singing was really great. She sang first a song which was quite new to India, and then she gave her famous number, "Honey in a Honey," which simply brought down the house. She had to sing another song as an encore, and she sang it well.

Little Mona,—one finds it hard to give her her new title,—came on twice, and sang several songs.

She is in better voice than when she was in Bombay before, and is even more vivacious which is saying something.

The pictures were a good selection.

NOTORIOUS DACOITS.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Mal Singh and Ranjit Singh, two notorious dacoits, who were arrested at Ludhiana in hot weather, have been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ludhiana.

Mal Singh is said to have served in the Nabha Imperial Servce Infantry; Ranjit Singh is the son of a Zailadar of the Kalsia State.

They had committed several murders and had several exciting encounters with the police in which shots were exchanged. They successfully eluded the police and once escaped from the jail. The extent of their operations may be judged from the fact that from Tonk they visited Bombay and Karachi to dispose of their ill-gotten gains.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 24.

The travelling cash chest was found stolen from a train from Nangangood to Bangalore. The chest contained about Rs. 6,000, being the collections for the day from all stations on the line. The chest was a heavy one and was in charge of the guard who kept the key in his personal custody. The train arrived at Closepet station where the bag of collections was handed to the Guard by the Station Master, who saw the bag placed in the chest. When the train arrived at Bidadi and the collections of this station were brought to be placed in the chest the theft was discovered.

A WAR SUICIDE.

DUKE'S GRANDSON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

At the inquest on Mr. Guy Ernest Frederick Hamilton at Bovingdon it was stated that he had been suffering from depression because after he had arranged to join the Naval Brigade his commission was refused on account of his health. Mr. Hamilton, who was 20 years of age, was the son of Lord Ernest Hamilton, sixth son of the first Duke of Abercorn.

Lord Ernest Hamilton, of Shantock Hall, Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, gave evidence, and spoke of his son's disappointment. An arrangement was made for him to enter Sandhurst, but he was not well enough, Mr. Hamilton, said his father, was intensely anxious to do something for his country, and was depressed at not being able to join the forces. He was an exceptionally good shot, and had been in the school training corps.

The evidence showed that two bullets were fired through the chest, one of them piercing the heart.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 19th December, stood at 3,885 against 4,907 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 332 cases, Madras 91, Bihar and Orissa 466, the United Provinces 804, the Punjab 1,746, Burma 65, the Central Provinces 98, Coorg 2, Mysore State 232, Hyderabad 43, Rajputana and Kashmir 5.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN AFTER DECLARATION

To be run on Saturday, 26th December:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Douglas 9-6, Yvette 8-11, Molly S. 8-11, Veera 8-10, Seignsurie 8-4, Glengarry 8-0, Partial Eclipse 7-12, The Painter 7-12, Wild Bird 7-10.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Tofic Pasha 9-7, Bravo 8-4, Raspberry 8-2, Beam 8-10, Fado 8-9, Burg 8-4, Nainawa 8-2, Dhaidan 8-0, Durban 7-13, Alwar 7-9, Abdul Aziz 7-8, Tenebreuse 7-5, Newmarket 7-3, Ata Allah 7-0, Dilkush 7-0.

THE NERAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Night Hawk 9-7, Lot 8-13, Zigomar 8-13, Cyprus 8-12, Ambassador 8-12, Flying Machine 8-10, Saidan 8-9, Red Fish 8-6, The Tetrarch 8-6, Sirmust 8-6, Agent 8-3, Lotus 8-2, Aye Aye Sir 8-1, Sacod 8-0, Matador 8-0, Sheriff 7-12, Jawan 7-7, Columbus 7-5, Cardiff 7-4.

THE NERAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Quality 9-7, Monitor 9-7, Vellard 9-3, Guldasta 9-1, Chungiz 9-0, Hurchan 9-0, Marigold 8-12, Hongkong 8-12, American Spot 8-11, Arabian Consul 8-10, Pepul 8-10, Abdul 8-3, Sweetlips 8-5, Sherali 8-4, Shatra 8-3, Meteor 8-0, Ruby Fish 8-0, Ringmaster 8-0, Bahrain Girl 7-12, Jingle 7-8, Pharoah 7-5, Kaiumers 7-3, Crisis 7-3.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Money Gold, Ace of Hearts, Sparrow Hawk and Terror.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Majbur, Beethoven, Brimo, Minimax, Rising Dawn, Tulwar, Serpent, Golden Ducat, Minerva, Adonis, Mohsel and Welcome.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

King Mac, Shanghai, Powerful, Jemadar, Royal Court, Biglig, Rag Time, Highborn, Dardanelles, Serpent, Black Ivory, Berlin Girl, Nayel Pasha and Mohsel.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Entry closed at 4 p.m. yesterday.

THE HOLIDAY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (aged).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (aged).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years).

Mr. Abdoola Faraz's b a h Malster, 14-0 (aged).

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (aged).

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (6 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 13-3½ (3 years).

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13 3½ (aged).

PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 24.

It is understood that the Managing Council of the Maharashtra Shikshana Prasarak Mandali which is at present conducting efficiently a vernacular school and a high school by the name of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, is thinking of opening an Arts College, teaching for the first two years' course.

For the last four or five years the pressure upon the capacity of the two existing Colleges in Poona, the Fergusson and the Deccan Colleges, has been continuously increasing, and it is in order to remove that pressure that this new College is being brought into existence. It is hoped that at the end of the first two years the Mandali will be in a position to apply to the University for permission to open classes for teaching the complete course of an Arts College.

GOVINDJI'S ROYAL HALWA.

We have received a box of Messrs. Govind Vassanji's Royal Halwa which we are informed is well-known and has been greatly patronised as a Christmas present to Europeans for the last four years. It contains Halwa of six different kinds which are all equally delicious, and is very neatly packed. It is certainly good value for the price of Rs. 4/-. The factories at Chira Bazar and Thakurdwar are very busy with Christmas orders.

Besides the daughter of the editor of "Paisa Akhbar" who passed Munshi Fazil Honours examination, Miss Shah Din, daughter of Mr. Justice Shah Din, obtained the highest number of marks in English at the last Matriculation Examination. Mrs. Disck will present her a gold medal in appreciation of her success.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP WON BY ARTHUR B

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The racing to-day was a great success. The attendance was large. Their Excellencies the Governors of Bengal and Bombay attended. The King-Emperor's Cup saw the downfall of Kempion who was the favourite Arthur B. excellently ridden by Ruiz won comfortably.

BURDWAN CUP B. C.—Distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Goculdass' PICNIC 11-3, Hoyt 1
Mr. Roychowedhury's JEMIMA 9-10, Williamson 2
Mr. Thaddeu's WAYWARD and WILD 9-10, Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Saxonite 9-10 (fell).

Betting:—5 to 4 Jemima, twos Picnics, threes Wayward and Wild, eights Saxonite.

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 14 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—Wayward and Wild showed the way over the first jump to Picnic and Jemima. At the second flight Jemima dwelt and lost a few lengths. Picnic shot ahead near the five furlong post and although Jemima who had improved her position and displaced Wayward and Wild challenged him. Picnic carried too many guns for her and sailed home an easy winner by 3 lengths. 9 lengths between second and third.

Time—3 mins. 23 secs.

THE PONY PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Alec's VILLAGE GIRL 9-7, Brown ... 1
Mr. Goculdas' KIORA 9-1, Hoyt 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAUD 8-12, Bloss 3

Also ran: Beryl 9-7, Alice 9-7.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Village Girl, threes Beryl, eights Kiora, twelves the others.

Tote paid Rs. 14 for win; Rs. 12 and 21 for places.

The Race.—Village Girl jumped to the front followed by Beryl then Alice, Maud with Kiora last. Village Girl continued to lead, but Beryl and Alice made room for Kiora and Maud opposite the monsoon stand and won easily by 3 lengths. 8 length between second and third.

Time.—1m. 31⅘s.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Division I. 1 mile 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mckerrows' LADY JAMES 8-8, Templeman 1
Mr. Nortons' HOMEBREW 8-2, Brown ... 2
Mr. Ramshawe' PANTOMIMI 9-13, Southall 3

Also ran: Rococo 9-6, Hospodar 8-5, Second Edition 8-13, Arkengale 8-12, Louise Duval 8-6, Viceroyal 8-3, Pension 7-0, Chin Chin 7-10.

Betting: 6 to 4 Pantomime, threes Arcangelo, sixes Lady James, Homebrew and Second Edition. Longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 71 for win; Rs. 26, 26 and 15 for places.

The Race. Lady James led from start to finish and after a hot challenge from Homebrew just managed to win by a head. 2 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1min. 15secs.

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP—1 mile.

Mr. Goculdas' ARTHUR B 8-13, Ruiz 1
Mr. T. Scots CIDER 9-0, Kuhn 2
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's LE SOLIEL 8-3, Templeman 3

Also Ran:—Kempion 9-3, Volsloane 9-3, Lumination 9-3, Shinning Way 9-3.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Kempion, fives Arthur B, sevens Le Soliel, tens Shining Way, larger prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 69, win, and Rs. 20, 72 and 22 for places.

The start was not a good one, Lumination having slightly the beter of it then Kempion however, forged before they had gone a furlong with Arthur B second, and Cider third near the distance the last two ranged along the leader who collapsed. Cider now took up the running but Arthur B came up and won easily by 1½ lengths. 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min. 42⅖ secs.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE—Division II. 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' YUAN 9-12, Ruiz 1
Mr. Lander's CATCH 9-7, Kuhn 2e
Mr. Aides VIC'S PRIDE 9-3, Southall 2e
Mr. Roland's SALTIKOFF 8-0, Brown 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Royal Mint 9-3, I. E. 9-1, Bellower 8-8, Reinstated Now 7-10.

Betting:—Evens Saltikoff, fours Yuan and Vic's Pride, sixes Catch, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 69 for win, and Rs. 20, 21, 31 for places.

The Race.—Reinstated Now cut out the distance up to a furlong from home where Catch and Vic's Pride followed by Yuan came to the front. The last named gradually gained on the leader and won eventually by 1½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 16⅘ secs.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE—1½ miles.

Mr. Thadden's SPICY BIT 9-5 1
Mr. Thadden's DOUBLE CHIN 8-8, Hoyt. 2
Mr. Gussy's NORTH 7-7, Kaikhasru 3

Also ran: Metamac 9-2, First Call 9-12, John Wesby 8-2, The Witch 6-11

Betting: Evens First Call, twos Double Chin, fives Spicy Bit. Longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 76 for win; and Rs. 17, 14 and 20 for places.

The Race.—To a good start Double Chin led with Witch second then First Call, John Wesby and North. Near the mile First Call went up second but he began to lose ground from the five furlong post opposite the stand Spicy Bit challenged and after a great race won by a short head. 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—3min. 17⅕secs.

C. P. BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

The following additional donations towards the C. P. Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund are announced:—Jubbulpore district Rs. 1,770-2-3; Damoh district, Rs. 653-13-0; Narsingpur district, Rs. 1,252-2-3; Nimar district, Rs. 1,541-5-9; Nagpur district, Rs. 1,856-13-6; Raipur districts, Rs. 4,760-10-0; Bilaspur district, Rs. 4,354-14-5; Akola district, Rs. 2,314-11-3; Chhindwara district, Rs. 6,602-0-9; Amraoti district, Rs. 16,033-9-0; Betul district, Rs. 791-13-3; Chanda district, Rs. 1,404-12-0; Balaghat district, Rs. 1,145-11-0; Bhandara district, Rs. 2,089-6-6; Seoni district, Rs. 2,343-3-3; Yeotmal district, Rs. 7,438-9-9; Surguja State, Rs. 2,227-11-0; Jashpur State, Rs. 1,726-10-0; Raigarh State, Rs. 734-1-0; Kawardha State, Rs. 116-0-0; Raj Nandgaon State, Rs. 1,258-4-10; Chiakhadan State, Rs. 11-8-0; Bastar State, Rs. 3,410-5-6; Previously acknowledged Rs. 7,77,823-11-2; grand total, Rs. 843,712-16-5.

Telegraphic information has been received that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the new rules as regards wound, injury, and family pensions for all Indian ranks and followers of the Indian Army. The rates have been very considerably increased in practically all cases. Details will be published at an early date.

The Maharajah of Patiala has joined the movement for providing a hospital ship.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

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BEGG'S WHISKY

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

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Decentred work of every description.

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NOTICE.

TREACHER & Co.'s establishment will be CLOSED entirely on SATURDAY, the 26th instant. 4859

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Hours:—9 to 6.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, December, 25, 1914.

To-day, being Christmas Day and, in accordance with custom a journalistic holiday, there will be no issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" to-morrow.

THE RISE IN FOOD PRICES IN INDIA.

Now that the full Report of Mr. Datta's Committee on the high prices of food grains and other commodities prevailing in India since 1905, has been published, together with the ponderous volumes of statistics, enthusiasts in economics will have ample provender to digest and ruminate upon for the next twelve months. But the brief chroniclers of events, as they happen day by day, have not the leisure of those learned in figures and ratios, and permutations and combinations, and charts and mathematical curves, to read every line of the Report and every column of the appalling statistical tables,—a veritable Sahara,—and draw inferences. Hence, the Committee in their mercy have, after the example set by similar committees, furnished a chapter at the close of their Report in which they summarise the result of their stupendous task, and give us in a nut-shell their own opinions. Dry as the subject matter is, they have wisely confined this summary to three pages. In these they tell the public all that is possible to be known by them. In a previous article we commented on the conclusion, and the somewhat arbitrary resolution founded thereon, by the superior hierarchy known as the executive government of India. What is most interesting to discuss here, from our point of view, is the laboured attempt made by the seven wise men of that oligarchy, to discard the broad inferences which the statistical committee have laboriously arrived at without bias or prejudice. Evidently, the Government is unwilling to accept the view that the production of food grains has not been keeping pace with the growth of population and that that is one of the reasons of high prices. Now, it should be recalled that the appointment of the Committee, after the subject of the dear cost of living had been iterated and reiterated from many a platform and notably from of the Imperial Legislative Council, not once but often, had its origin in that outcry. It is true that the Government in its scope of reference prescribed that prices of all other commodities should also be inquired into and their causes made clearly known. The Committee have faithfully followed the injunctions of the Government. They have, in our opinion, very ably and exhaustively traced the dearness of the commodities to their root, food grains included. And they have impartially given their opinion, based on the mass of statisties they have been able to collect with infinite care and truth, and analyse in the only way known to statisticians. In this analysis they have been constrained to come to the conclusion that, if food grains have shown exceeding dearness since 1905, it must, among other factors, be laid at the door of the insufficiency of their production in proportion to the population. Merchantable crops have been grown during the period under review in larger quantities. These have no doubt stimulated exports and brought larger profits to the producers and the middlemen, thanks to the world factors which have stimulated prices of commodities generally. The balance of trade has therefore been more in favour of India than it was prior to 1905 or 1907.

But if we brush away all the other interesting and instructive facts which the Committee have brought to the surface and concentrate our attention on this, the most salient point of the whole scope of reference, we cannot but endorse the Committee's conclusion in reference to the true cause of the dearness of food grains. rice and wheat, as we observed in our previous comments on the subject, are no doubt food grains partially influenced in prices by world-factors. Still it should be remembered that rice especially, along with bajra and jowari, is the staple food of two-thirds of the population. So that it is plain that, though all these are grown in the country itself, they were not sufficient to provide the wants and requirements of a growing population. The greed of the foreign exporters was so great, and their outcry for improvements in transport, especially railways, so loud, that year after year more extensive areas were allowed to be sown for merchantable crops, such as cotton, jute, and so on, to the great detriment of the population. And apart from this signal cause, on which the Committee have wisely put their finger, there is also the other fact brought into relief, namely, the inflation of credit by the larger absorption of gold and silver in equal volume. The true significance of the last phenoenom, as economists teach us, is that the inflation produced its logical result namely, a rise in prices. We cannot discuss this part of the question at the tail end of an article, but we hope we have made it clear that the dearness of food prevalent in this country, has, for its principal causes, first, the inadequate production of food grains, and, secondly, the inflation of credit by means of gold and silver. Here we get to the rock bottom of the rise. And say what they will the Government cannot avoid the conclusion, which is plain, that the food of the country has been partially neglected in the desire to stimulate staple commodities in the foreign export trade.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

The Government in their resolution on the Administrative Report of the Excise Department of this Presidency for 1913-14 are inclined generally to view with satisfaction the lines of policy pursued in the various districts, as also the results achieved during the year. The Report shows that the decrease in the consumption of country spirit, which has been recorded in the Reports of the past three years, was maintained in the year under notice, the net decrease for the Presidency proper as a whole being 2,368 proof gallons. Bombay city, however, did not share in this decrease On the other hand there was noticed here a rise in the consumption of 29,14. proof gallons. In the rural areas of the Presidency also there was an increase of 12,751 proof gallons, but the Government seem to console themselves with the reflection that the increases are "more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 44,263 gallons in headquarter towns and in towns with a population of 10,000 and over." The Resolution also makes a point of the fact that "though more liquor was consumed in Bombay city than in the previous year, the figure is still less than the average of the previous five years." It would have been better if no comparison had been suggested with the achievements of the period prior to the present regime, for that was one of the most unfortunate periods in the annals of the Excise Department, when even the mildest counsels of the temperance reformers fell flat on the ears of the highest authorities and the sweet will of Excise officers prevailed everywhere. It is only since the advent of Lord Willingdon that a genuinely beneficent Excise policy has been attempted in this Presidency. We are thankful for what has been achieved so far during the last two years. It is true that a considerable proportion of liquor shops have been closed in most of the districts, and what is more, a definite check to the seemingly irresistible advance of the drink habit has been applied,—we hope, applied permanently. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that the pace could have been accelerated a little more. In a city like Bombay especially, whence all the evil influences of a modern city filter down to the mofussil, more vigorous measures ought to be taken to curb the growing habit of intemperance which is sapping the *morale* of large numbers, both of the educated and labouring classes at the present day, to an alarming extent. It is undoubted that Bombay possesses more liquor shops, both country and foreign, than are good for her. It ought to be possible to reduce these shops to the absolute minimum number within the space of two or three years, if no undue account is taken,—as it ought not to be taken,—of so-called vested interests and revenue considerations.

The increases in consumbtion in some of the rural areas are attributed in the Report to the effect of the good harvest of the year, to the congregation of labour on large public and other works, to an increase in the number of marriages and to the activities of the Excise officials in suppressing illicit distillation. It is, however, satisfactory to note that in districts like Thana, Kolaba, Sholapur and Ratnagiri consumption is on the decline. The district of Dharwar alone proved an exception to this salutary experience, for an almost continuous rise appears to have been in progress there. In 1907-08 the consumption of country spirit in that district was at the rate of 2.9 drams per head with a previous five years' average of 2.6 drams per head. The rate has now risen to 5.7 drams per head with 4.5 drams per head as the average of the previous five years. We hope that the Commissioner of the Southern Division, who has been asked by the Government to investigate more fully the circumstances which have produced this extraordinary state of things, will be able to throw sufficient light on the matter to enable the Government to take drastic steps, if necessary, to put down the drink evil. Regarding the consumption of toddy the most marked feature of the year was an increase in the number of licenses for domestic consumption, noticeable chiefly in the Surat District. The receipts under the head toddy increased by Rs. 67,074. The consumption of foreign liquor also showed an increase in some mofussil places, especially in Sind. This increase is attributed to larger sales under canteen licenses and also to an increase in the demand for beer among the general population.

Coming to the use of intoxicants like *charas*, opium, *ganja*, *bhang*, cocaine and the like, satisfactory decline was noticed in almost all cases. Regarding cocaine especially the stringent measures taken for the suppression of the evil had an appreciable effect. The Commissioner of Police in Bombay was able to report that the decline of 56 per cent in cases detected was due to an active decline in the hawking of the drug. The gross revenue of the year of the whole Department amounted to Rs. 2,23,37,201, representing an increase of Rs. 10,28,639 over the previous year. The total net revenue after allowing for the refunds to Native States under opium, was Rs. 2,10,62,235, a rise on the previous year of nearly 8 1/3 lakhs.

THE PUNJAB POLICE.

The Punjab has not a pleasant reputation in regard to the prevalence of crime within the province, but from the Report on the administration of the Police Department in 1913 one gathers that the deplorable increase of crime noticed in the past few years has at last experienced a check. We are told that a decrease of one per cent has been noticed in all cases and that in many respects the official agencies which deal with crime achieved better results in 1913 than in 1912. But, looking into the matter more closely, we are afraid there is not much to be grateful for in regard to these achievements. The decrease in crime appears to be entirely in respect of offences against property, while graver crimes much as murder, dacoity etc., do not show signs of any abatement. Indeed, murder has gone on increasing since the formation of the police in 1861. In 1912 the figure stood at 516, while last year it reached 626, which is stated to be more than four times the figure of 50 years ago. Dacoities, while showing a slight decline in comparison with the state of things in the previous year were still three times as numerous as those in 1909. The Government review, however, assures us that police work, as judged by the judicial statistics, has been on the whole more successful in the year than in 1912, because the percentage of the cases convicted to that of the cases tried was 68 as compared with 65 in 1912. As to whether this test is a wholly satisfactory one we are doubtful. Let us, however, take it for granted that no undue attempts were made to secure conviction in any of these successful police "cases." But, at the same time, it is somewhat disconcerting to find that no less than 56 per cent. of the total number of true cases in classes I to V were never brought into court at all, whereas the percentage of same in 1912 was 54. Murder cases show a slight improvement, but the courts never had before them 49 per cent. of the true cases of dacoity and 81 per cent. of the true cases of burglary in the province. Surely, this admission does not bespeak the "efficiency" of the police, who, even according to their own admission, fail to trace the offenders in 81 per cent. of the true cases of burglary and 49 per cent. of those of dacoity! The Inspector-General, however, throws the balance on the wrong shoulders in stating that the system of direct appointments to the post of sub-inspector introduced in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Commission, is in the main responsible for "less success in the investigating stage." That is to say in the opinion of this gentleman it is the recruits from the "educated" classes who have proved inefficient and brought about this state of things. We are glad to see that this view does not find favour with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. His Honour in his resolution on the Report asks that when the promised proposals are submitted to the Government, "an attempt should be made to show by statistics the progressive decline in detective success since the first introduction of the system of direct recruitment for the higher appointments, and also to demonstrate to what extent the customary methods of discounting the decline are deserving of credit." We hope the Inspector-General will justify himself.

Notes of the Day

The Avowed Brutism of Germany.

Not the least nauseating feature of the code of ethics (sic) which Germany has set up for herself in the conduct of war, is the sublimity of her indifference to the opinion of the world, except in so far as she can utilise a good opinion for her own advantage. The attempts to win the sympathy of neutrals by an unscrupulous campaign of lies having failed, we now find German publicists expressing their scorn for the censure that has been poured upon German methods in diplomacy and war throughout the world. A Major-General von Disfurth has spoken with characteristic German frankness in the columns of the "Hamburger Nachrichten." "Germany," he says, "stands supreme as the arbiter of her own methods, which must in time of war be dictated to the world," and here is something about the methods as stated by the disgusting von Disfurth:—

Frankly, we are, and must be, barbarians, if by this word we understand those who wage war relentlessly to the uttermost degree. There is nothing for us to justify and nothing for us to explain away. Every act, of whatever nature, committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act, a good deed and is fully justified. There is no reason whatever why we should trouble ourselves about the notions concerning us in other countries. Certainly we should not worry about the opinions and feelings held in neutral countries.

What is Happening in Belgium?

"It is of no consequence whatever" continues this uncivilised ruffian, "if all the monuments ever created, all the pictures ever painted, all the buildings ever erected by the great architects of the world be destroyed if, by their destruction we promote Germany's victory over the enemies who have vowed her complete annihilation."

They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. Let them cease to talk of the cathedral of Rheims and of all the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate.

These things do not interest us. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?

After this there is no reason to discredit the telegram from Amsterdam which Reuter sends to-day, or to suppose that it is one whit exaggerated. The fining of Belgium parents, because their sons are fighting for their fatherland so monstrously and ruthlessly assailed, the looting of the inhabitants to make a Christmas feast for the German soldiers and the stripping from houses of their doors and window frames to make fuel for the oppressors is a very sound method of discouraging the enemy, but it will neither defeat his spirit nor destroy his soul. Can there linger any doubt, in the face of all this, of the necessity to crush out finally and permanently, however great the sacrifice, a power which is used with less morality than that of the brutes?

Reckless Germany.

Germany appears to be perfectly reckless. She, with the assistance of Austria, the nation that has never won a war, and Turkey, who is being beaten every time she comes in contact with any of the Allies' Forces, is fighting against six nations, and as though the odds were not big enough she seems determined to force Portugal to enter the lists against her. Two months ago a small German force entered Angola, as Portuguese South West Africa is called, but was worsted; and now we are told that a fresh attack has been made on Angola by Germans in force. Portugal has of course expressed her intention to intervene as Great Britain's ally at the time and in the manner she judges it necessary, but such an invasion of her Colony as now appears to be in progress, is calculated to bring her into the field at once. What Germany has to gain by invading Angola it is impossible to say; but perhaps the Kaiser is going on the "in for a penny in for a pound" assumption.

Christmas Eve.

Yesterday was a busy day in the shopping centres in Bombay. All day long Christmas shoppers besieged the emporiums of tradesmen in general and of those who deal in delicacies suitable for the festive season in particular, and the rush as Christmas Eve wore on became very great. The shadow of the war, of course, hung over all, and the Christmas spirit, if not exactly forced, was not so spontaneous as in other and happier years. Very many people in Bombay have relatives or friends serving on the field of battle in Europe, Africa or in the Gulf, and the thought of what might be happening to them, with the larger thought of the terrible suffering and loss of life which the war has caused, and is causing, prevented the full enjoyment of the first day of the festive season. That the time of "peace on earth and good will to all men" should find half the world at war is an ironic commentary on our boasted modern civilisation.

The Health of Bombay.

It is apparent that the sudden rise that was apparent in the mortality returns of the city in the week preceding the last must have been due to some extraordinary causes, the extent and nature of which we have no means of ascertaining, for the returns of last week now available show that Bombay is experiencing this season an exceptionally satisfactory bill of health, if not satisfactory by itself, at least in comparison with the experiences of past seasons. Last week Bombay again reverted to the happy experience of a birth-rate which was higher than the death-rate. There were 404 deaths in all against 418 births. This total mortality included three deaths from small-pox among recent arrivals from Mecca and nine from other causes among the sojourners from mofussil places. The death-rate stood at 21.44 while two weeks back it was 24.79. In the corresponding week of 1913, the rate stood at 29.14, while the past quinquennial mean was still higher, namely, 33.04. Coming to the main causes of the week's mortality, we find that there was not a single plague case, while cholera accounted for 2, and small-pox for 5 deaths. The increase in small-pox cases could be traced directly to the influx into Bombay last week of a large number of Haj pilgrims who had caught the infection during the return voyage. Mortality from other diseases occurred as follows:—Malarial fever 1, enteric 2, diarrhoea 24, dysentry 9, phthisis 27, and other diseases of the respiratory system 117. There were two cases of premature births and 23 of still-births.

The Position in Mexico.

The United States troops have now been withdrawn from Vera Cruz according to the promise made by the American Government. The Convention which was held at Aguas Calientes had decided that the rebel leader Carranza was a rebel against the authority of the State, and that General Gutierrez should take the oath of provisional President, which he did. In the meanwhile, as arranged before, Villa marched on Tampico and occupied that place without any bloodshed, and it is said that the inhabitants of the town received this deliverer with open arms. Carranza is, however, sending more troops to attack Villa, and has as his supporters two Generals, Obregon and Aguilar. He is also in possession of the State of Vera Cruz, although some doubt is expressed whether he will be able to hold himself against his opponents for any length of time. It is hoped, moreover, that his effacement will probably bring peace on the unhappy State, which has been a prey to these internal dissensions since the hurried departure of President Diaz some years ago. The withdrawal of the U. S. troops was primarily meant for the purpose of making the elections free, although it is thought that under the present conditions such a freedom cannot be much relied upon. The only hope lies in the combatants being exhausted by the natural process, but in primitive countries, such as Mexico, financial exhaustion does not amount to much.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon reached Calcutta yesterday morning. They were met at Howrah by Mr. W. S. Hopkyns, Magistrate of Howrah, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Captain Vaux and Captain Purdey, A.D.C. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Goldie, A.D.C.

Their Excellencies leave for Darjeeling on Sunday and will return to Bombay on January 6th.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' FURTHER SUCCESSES.

INVASION OF ANGOLA.

GERMAN OPPRESSION IN BELGIUM.

The slow advance of the Allies in Belgium and the North of France continues.

In Belgium progress has been made between Nieuport and Westende, and in France a village has been captured. At other parts of the front German trenches have been taken by the Allies.

The Germans in South West Africa have made a fresh attack on Angola, and the small Portuguese garrison at Nanlila had to retire.

An Amsterdam telegram says that German extortions from hapless Belgians continue. Taxes of all sorts are being imposed and distress among the population is grievous.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

BOER RECOGNITION OF HIS GENIUS.

Many good anecdotes are told by Mr. Cecil Chisholm, M.A., in an excellent little book, "Sir John French: an Authentic Biography," just published by Herbert Jenkins, says the "Westminster Gazette." The Boers and the Germans recognised French's genius whilst his own countrymen were inquiring of each other "Who is French?" When Boer towns or railway stations were captured, our men would find allusions to French chalked on the wall. Thus: "We are not fighting the English—they don't count—we are only fighting the 'French.'" Quite early in the campaign this inscription was found on the wall of a Boer farm house: "Why are we bound to win? Because, although we have only 90,000 burghers, that means 90,000 generals—but the English, though they have 200,000 soldiers have only one General—and he is French."

De Wet, too, knew his man. When asked in the early stages of the war how long he expected to avoid capture, he replied, with a smile, that it all depended on which General was despatched to run him down. When a certain name was mentioned, the reply was, "Till eternity." General B—— was next sighted. "About two years," was the verdict. "And General French?" "Two weeks," admitted De Wet.

TERRORISM IN TURKEY.

A PANIC-STRICKEN CAPITAL.

Turkish affairs, or rather the affairs of Germany in Turkey, appear to be going from bad to worse, writes the Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post." The British Embassy has been ransacked in a search for documents, the Russian hospital thoroughly pillaged and the doctor in charge flung into gaol, and all foreigners more or less gravely abused. Domiciliary perquisitions and arrests are proceeding actively among all classes of the population, indicating the nervousness of the present rulers for their own safety. A meeting has taken place in the Constantinople Theatre at which the Turkish writer Shirvan Zade, a member of the Opposition in the Turkish Chamber, spoke warmly against Germanic rule in Turkey. "We are waging a war foreign to us," he said, "and not for our own interests. If, when the war is over, our country suffers, and suffers heavily, we must never forget that we have been the victims of the Germans." The speaker was arrested and imprisoned the same evening.

It is reported that a widespread conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered which accounts for numbers of the arrests, whilst others are attributed to the prevalent spy mania which the Germans have introduced among other benefits. Numerous complaints are heard in Constantinople of the so-called treachery of the Arabs in various parts of the Ottoman Empire. The Diabekir Arabs have declared against Turkey and have taken the field. In the recent fighting against the British in the Persian Gulf a local Arab tribes pretended to desert from English protection to the Turkish side, but in the middle of the fight they abandoned the Turks and went over to the British.

GRADUAL WESTERN ADVANCE.

GERMANS INVADE ANGOLA.

ALLIES' CAPTURES.

LAST LINE OF TRENCHES TAKEN.

FOG CHECKS OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 23.

A communiqué this afternoon says: "Yesterday we made slight progress between the sea and the road from Nieuport to Westende; also in the districts of Steenstraete and Bixschoote, where we captured a wood, some houses and a redoubt.

We recaptured, in co-operation with the British, the village of Givenchy-les-La Bassee. Thick fog at Arras has checked activities. There have been artillery engagements eastward of Amiens, on the Aisne and also in Champagne.

At Perthes-les-Hurlus, after a lively cannonade and two assaults we captured the last section of the line, an average gain of 800 metres. We captured in the last trench taken a detachment, quickfirers and equipment. We repulsed vigorous counter-attack.

We also progressed north-eastward of Beau Sejour, where the enemy once more made an unsuccessful counter-attack. There has been an appreciable advance by the Allies in Bois-de-la-Grurie over a trench front of four hundred metres, the depth being about 250 metres. We blew up two German lines and occupied the excavations thus formed.

Fighting is proceeding in the region of Boureuilles, but the results scored yesterday, which were of some importance, do not appear to have been altogether maintained.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Last night's official communiqué published in Paris said:—

The progress of our attacks between the Meuse and the Argonne has been almost completely maintained.

Our front in this region has reached the wire entanglements of the enemy at south-west of the salient of Bois. It forces east to Cuisy and runs along the road leading from Bois to Boureuilles. No other incident of importance has occurred.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS' FINE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

In the advance made by the Allies the British and Indian forces have made progress against severe opposition. Our forces are much helped by increased numbers and additional gun power. We have successfully replied to all the mechanism which the Germans brought in the field. All our units have been rested and refitted and are in a splendid form. The attacks delivered by the Indian army corps have been powerful and instil much respect in the enemy. The bombardment of the German right from the sea has been most effective in driving the enemy and demoralising the heavy batteries erected as a reply to the naval activities.

HOSPITAL FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Indian Medical officers are converting the casino at San Stefano, which is a fine hotel near Alexandria, into a hospital for Indian troops. Three hundred beds will be ready next week, and thereafter three hundred weekly to the total of eleven hundred.

DEVELOPMENT ON SYRIAN COAST.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 23.

The American cruiser Tennessee was about to leave, but suddenly postponed her departure, anticipating developments on the Syrian coast.

AGA KHAN AND SULTAN OF EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.

The Aga Khan, accompanied by Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, of the India Council, were presented to the Sultan at Cairo yesterday by Mr. Cheetham.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

FRESH ATTACK BY GERMANS.

REPUBLIC'S PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Reuter is officially informed that Germans from South-West Africa are advancing against Angola in force.

LISBON, Dec. 23.

The Minister for the Colonies announced in the Chamber to-day that the Germans had made a fresh attack on Angola at Naulila, where there is a small body of Portuguese, who retired.

The Chamber has adopted a resolution expressing confidence that the Government will continue to defend the Republic, and vigorously expedite arrangements for the military defence of the Colonies, and also preparations for intervention in the war by the side of Great Britain.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THEIR MAJESTIES' CHRISTMAS WISHES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Every soldier in the trenches, sailor in the North Sea and wounded man in hospitals will to-morrow receive personal greeting from the King and Queen in the form of cards bearing their Majesties' portraits and Christmas wishes in facsimile of their writing.

The King gave a special sitting in khaki uniform for the soldiers and in that of the Admiral of the Fleet for the Navy.

The cards are inscribed "May God protect you and bring you home safe" for the soldiers and sailors and for the wounded "May you soon be restored to health."

The cards are enclosed in special envelopes bearing the Royal Arms in crimson and 180 packing cases have been usd in their conveyance.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior has received the following message from his Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"I have just inspected the fleet of ambulance cars which Sir David Barr has presented to me in your name. I gratefully accept in the name of the Navy and the Army, this munificient gift as a Christmas present from your Highness. It is yet another proof of your unswerving loyalty to my Throne and Person and of your thoughtful interest in the welfare of the Empire."

His Highness has acknowledged the message in the following terms:—

"Sire, pray accept my most humble duties and respectful thanks for your Majesty's gracious appreciation of my insignificant service to the Empire in presenting of the motor ambulance fleet. Assuring your Majesty of my perpetual readiness to serve. Your Majesty's humble and devoted Scindia."

CENTENARY OF TREATY OF GHENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

To-day being the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, the papers publish editorials pointing out that though the celebrations are overshadowed by the war they gain significance by the vindication of our motives in the war and illustration of the unshakeable basis of Anglo-American sympathy.

The British Committee announces that the plans for celebration will be renewed at the end of the war.

Earl Grey, on behalf of the British Committee, has cabled fraternal greetings to Mr Roosevelt, President of the American Committee.

FRENCH CREDITS VOTED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The French Senate and Chamber have unanimously voted all the credits asked for by the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 24.

After Parliament had voted the war credits, amounting to over 341 millions sterling, it adjourned undefinitely.

HAPLESS BELGIANS.

WHOLESALE LOOTING BY GERMANS.

GRIEVOUS DISTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 24.

German extortions from hapless Belgians continue. Parents of lads who are serving in the Army, are being heavily fined, the amount being increased according to the length of the sons' absence. Taxes of all sorts are being imposed; even poultry keepers are being taxed per fowl. Requisitions on a huge scale are being made to permit the German soldiers to celebrate Christmas and liquors and cigars are sezied wholesale. The Germans are using the doors and window-frames of hotels and houses as fuel and distress among the population is grevious.

THE BOMBARDED TOWNS.

RELIEF FROM IMPERIAL FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Asquith has announced that the Government has resolved to provide relief from Imperial Funds for injury to persons and damage to property caused by the bombardment of Whitby and Hartlepool. The Premier has transmitted his deepest sympathy to the victims of the outrage.

PALACE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Palace of the Kuthukhtu at Urga, with treasures, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is enormous.

NOT LIKE THE HUNS.

GERMAN WOMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE RUSSIANS.

The following extract from the well-known German Socialist newspaper "Vorwarts," which has repeatedly shown itself above the hates and prejudices of other journals, provide a tribute to the general bearing of the Russian troops who are now invading German territory:—

"In East Prussian newspapers Frau Margareto Gerlach-Saalau gives a detailed account of Russian dominion on her property. She states that Russians have arrived daily and that they have taken away with them much stock and all the horses. She continues: 'On one occasion some Russian soldiers came to me for a rest, and asked, "Why are you so sorrowful, mother? Have you, also, relatives in the war? Comfort yourself, mother; they will all come back again safe and sound. We want this terrible war as little as you do. We have long been past the age for military service, but we have all had to turn out. Our wives and children are unprovided for.'"

"Frau Gerlach-Saalau adds: 'Officers are always quartered in our house. They have been very courteous, and have assured us that no harm would come to us from them.'"

ZOUAVE'S LIFE SACRIFICE.

An Exchange Message from Paris dated November 23 runs:—

An official despatch has just been issued recounting an exploit of the Zouaves. The other day a German column in Belgium was directing an attack on the Dri-Grachter bridge, which was defended by Zouaves. The column was driving before it Zouave prisoners and crying "Cease fire." Instantly our soldiers and the machine-guns stopped firing. Whereupon a shout proceeded from the German ranks. It was uttered by a Zouave prisoner: "Fire now, in the name of God."

A general volley rung out from our ranks which struck down a number of assailants, including the hero whose devotion had enabled us to frustrate the enemy's ruse. His name is unknown, but his regiment will treasure the remembrance of his sacrifice, which is equal to any of the most glorious feats of arms.

SAFETY OF TRADE ROUTES.

Concerning the safety of the trade routes the Naval Intelligence Officer, Bombay reports:—

"Aour funnel cruiser is reported off Matia Island on December 21st. The Admiralty consider she may be the armed cruiser Kronprinz William."

Matia is a small island to the south of Dar-es-Salam (German East Africa).

OPERATIONS IN POLAND

GERMANS THROWN BACK TO OLD POSITIONS.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.

It is officially stated that the operations on the 22nd inst. were generally favourable to us, especially on the rivers Nida and Dunajetz and in the Carpathians.

The Germans concentrated their efforts during the night and all day on the 22nd in an attempt to force the rivers Bzura and Awaka trying to reach Skierniwice. They were thrown back across the rivers to their old positions, losing enormously.

THE VICEROY'S REPORT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AHEAD IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 24.

The following has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd December:—

In the west there has been slow and steady progress. The British recaptured the trenches that were lost after being first taken from the enemy.

The Russians have maintained their position on the Bzura river. They pushed back the Germans in the Mazara direction, but on the left have retired from Pitohkow to Opoczno, 25 miles further east.

Commenting on the present Russian position, the "Times" says the Germans have attempted by huge concerted actions to envelope both the extreme right and left of the Russian flanks, and to strike the centre also. They failed in Poland, and have not yet succeeded in the Carpathians. They cannot break the strongly-reinforced Russian line in front of Warsaw, but the entirely fresh movement of the new troops compelled the Russians to fall back further south. The Russians are now on a tolerably even line from East Prussia to the Carpathians. The general impression is that the Germans and the Austrians are pressing the Russians exceedingly hard, but, although they have forced the Russians to fall back, the Russians claim that the position is improved thereby and is justified.

Nevertheless it is evident that there is desperate fighting ahead and General von Hindenburg has made the siege of Cracow and the invasion of Silesia remoter.

The King yesterday graciously accepted H. H. the Maharaja Scindia's gift of a complete motor ambulance unit of 41 ambulance cars, four officer's cars, five motor lorries and ten motor cycles, and placed it at the disposal of Naval and Military authorities, intimating his intention to telegraph his thanks personally to the Maharajah.

RESIGNATION OF AUSTRIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 24.

A Vienna communiqué explaining the defeat in Serbia says that sufficient regard has not been paid to difficulties.

Bad weather made it impossible to supply troops and severe losses were inevitable.

The communiqué concludes by announcing that General Potiorek, Commander-in-Chief, has resigned for reasons of health and been succeeded by Archduke Eugen.

STOCK EXCHANGE RE-OPENING.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

It is officially stated that the London Stock Exchange will re-open on January 4th.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

ENQUIRY BY COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

A Commission is sitting at Khulna to enquire into charges against Mr. Uma Charan Roy Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate.

There are ten charges against Mr. Roy Chowdhury in connection with some cases which he had tried. It was alleged that in some cases he had taken bribes and in others he attempted to take bribes and falsified their record. Fifty-seven witnesses were examined by the Crown. Arguments will be heard on Monday after which a report will be submitted to the Government for orders. In the meantime Mr. Roy Chowdhury is under suspension.

THE NAVAL OUTLOOK.

MR. CHURCHILL OPTIMISTIC.

EXPECTED FIFTEEN NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Friday of Mail week Mr. Churchill first replied to some questions put by Lord Charles Beresford. Mr. Churchill said that the time had not yet arrived when the House could discuss with any profit some, and probably most, of the particular incidents to which Lord Charles had referred. It was no use attempting to discuss the rights and wrongs, if rights and wrongs there were, of particular actions unless all the facts could be disclosed. The action in the Pacific, the loss of cruisers off the Dutch coast, and the expedition to Antwerp were good examples of this principle. Before it was possible to form a judgment it was necessary that the orders should be disclosed and also the telegrams and other material facts. That was clearly impossible at the present time. Ultimately, and as soon as possible, all the facts connected with the administration of the Admiralty ought to be made public, and he looked forward hopefully to that day.

Dealing with the larger aspects of the naval situation, Mr. Churchill said that the British Navy was confronted with four main perils at sea. The first was the peril of being surprised at the outbreak of war, before the Navy was ready and at its war stations. Once the fleet was mobilised and in its war station the greatest danger by which it could be assailed had passed away. The second danger which was apprehended was the escape on to the high seas of large numbers of fast liners of the enemy equipped with guns for the purpose of commerce destruction. So far that danger had been successfully surmounted—only 1.9 per cent. of our mercantile marine had been destroyed. (Cheers.).

The third great danger was from mines. Our enemies had allowed themselves to pursue methods in regard to the scattering of mines upon the highways of peaceful commerce which until the outbreak of the present war, we should not have thought would have been practised by any civilised Power. (Cheers.) The risks and difficulties with which we had been faced from that cause must not be under-rated, but they were being further restricted and controlled by the very extensive measures which had been and were being taken. (Hear, hear.)

SUBMARINE INFLUENCE.

The submarine had introduced novel conditions in naval warfare, the old freedom of movement which belonged to the stronger Power being affected and restricted by the development of this new and formidable arm. A division of soldiers could not be annihilated by a patrol, but at any moment a great ship equal in water power to a division of an army might be destroyed. Yet it was necessary for the safety of this country that our ships should move with freedom through the seas, and no one could pretend that anxiety must not always be present in the minds of those who had responsibility for their direction.

It was satisfactory to reflect that our power in submarines was much greater than that of our enemies, and the only reason why we were not able to produce results on a large scale was that we were so seldom afforded any target to attack. (Hear, hear.) He did not includo in those dangers an overseas invasion, although it was an enterprise full of danger to those who might attempt it. (Cheers).

The economic pressure on Germany continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. (Cheers and laughter.) The President of the Board of Trade had published figures showing that out of 20,500,000 tons of British shipping 20,122,000 tons were still plying, or 97 per cent. of the whole, whereas out of 5,000,000 tons of German shipping only 549,000 tons remained plying or unaccounted for, and of those known to be plying, it was estimated that only ten ships were at present carrying on German commerce on the seas. On the average, very nearly 100 ships of over 300 tons burden arrived at and left the ports of the United Kingdom every day, and we were not only carrying on our own business effectively, but we were applying special restrictions to certain vital commodities required for military purposes by the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

ENEMY'S MATERIAL WANING.

The German army depended primarily on its military material. The enormous supplies of guns and explosives of all kinds and all the scientific apparatus directed to warlike purposes which they had prepared in times of peace had given them an advantage and gave them to-day an advantage most marked in both theatres of war. But that advantage would no longer, as time passed be wholly theirs, gradually the advantage would change hands. A deficiency in essential commodities necessary for waging war was already beginning to show itself markedly in the enemy's military organisation.

Although we had suffered mischances, we had had a very fair share of the luck. (Hear, hear.) If the enemy did not attack us on the high seas it must be assumed

(Continued on page 10.)

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(Continued on 6th column.)

LIFE IN VIENNA.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IMPRESSION.

GALICIA OF NO ACCOUNT.

An Englishman, who recently returned from Vienna, gave the following information about the Austrian capital in war time to a representative of the "Morning Post":

Life in Vienna to the casual observer is wonderfully little affected by the war, but it must be remembered that this city is further removed from the seat of any fighting than either Berlin, Paris, or London. In the streets there are hardly any soldiers to be seen except the wounded, but there are plenty of these. Over fifty thousand wounded were brought to the capital after the first Austrian defeats in Russian Poland and Galicia; these were only some of the slighter cases, as the more seriously injured could not be transported so far. The greater number of them have now returned to the front, but there are still plenty to be seen with an arm in sling or limping about with the aid of a stick or crutches. When I left the motor-ambulances were again busy bringing down many thousands of freshly wounded from the railway stations to the University, the schools and the numerous other public buildings which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals. These were the sold. and officers who had been put *hors de combat* in the second Russian advance at the end of October.

Besides the wounded the enormous number of refugees from Galicia give a somewhat unfamiliar aspect to the more fashionable streets, such as the Graben and the Kaertnerstrasse. A large proportion of these are orthodox Jews, recognisable at once by their gabardines and the carefully-greased corkscrew curls, which hang in front of their ears. These gentry so crowd the pavements of the Stefansplatz in the centre of the city as to make it almost impassable, and they are not looked upon with much favour by the Viennese, who are afraid many of them have come to stay. But apart from this alien element, there are more of the inhabitants to be seen walking abroad than is usual in the autumn, the reason being that the business people have little to do and the aristocracy have come up to town earlier than usual, as they find the lack of news in the country districts intolerable. There is naturally a considerable predominance of the feminine sex. The modistes complain that the Viennese women are not buying any new clothes this season. If this is true, all I can say is that Austrian ladies must be wonderfully clever in making their old garments look up-to-date.

DAILY REPORTS OF VICTORIES.

The Austrians seem much less depressed about the course of the war than you might imagine. Their spirits are kept up by daily reports of German victories when they cannot claim any of their own. They still are convinced of the ultimate success of the German arms, and their confidence that the Germans will be able to save Austria as well as their own country from a serious Russian invasion is almost pathetic. I am only speaking of the German Austrians, be it understood, and when I left Vienna nothing had yet been heard of the friction between the Austrian and the German military authorities which has since has been reported in the English Press. I am not inclined to think much will come of it. The German Austrians was going to say, are more pro-German than the Germans themselves, but this is a paradox. They are certainly more pro-German than they are pro-Austrian. The German success at the beginning of the war gave a tremendous impulse to the pan-German element in Austria. As an illustration of this it is interesting to note that I was told in more than one quarter that it is safer, as far as the resentment of the public goes, to speak disrespectfully of the Emperor Francis Joseph than of the Emperor William.

The Germans in Bohemia are already agitating for a Zollverein between Austria and Germany after the war, the Slav elements in Austria are more unpopular than ever, as their loyalty is doubted, and many of the German Austrians would not much mind a defeat of Austria which led ultimately to the incorporation of the German-speaking provinces in the German Empire. The fate of Galicia is a matter of comparative indifference. This province has never paid its way, and its corrupt administration by the Poles has always been a reproach to the Monarchy, as is typified by the nickname of Scandalicia often given to it.

Nawabzada Nazhar Ali Meerza, son of the late Nawab Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, who is now in Calcutta, proposes to exhibit the emerald "Tazia" on behalf of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The jewel is a sacred Mahomedan relic brought to India by Behram Khan and presented to Humayun over four hundred years ago.

WASHING AND DYEING.

ORIENT WASHING AND DYEING WORKS.—The best Dyers, Glasers. Dry Cleaners. 14, Hamum Street, Fort.

FIJIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE FRONT

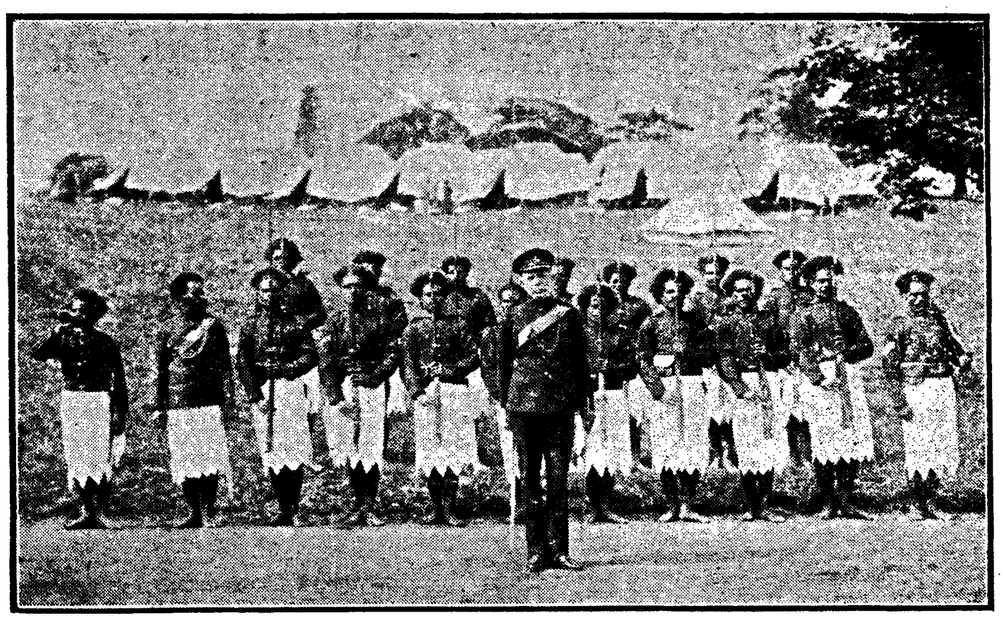

Photo by Topical Press.

The Colonial Secretary has approved of Fiji sending a contingent to the Front. Photo shows Fijians at drill under a British officer.

WOUNDED INDIANS IN FRANCE.

Photo by Central News.

Just come in from the firing line and being attended by an officer of the Red Cross.

THE NAVAL OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 9.)

they did not consider they were strong enough to do so, because that would be the moment of greatest advantage to them when the dispatch of the army to the Continent might be prevented or delayed If that moment was not used it could only be that the enemy were counting on reducing our Fleet by a process of attrition to a condition of greater equality with their own.

The loss of submarines had been equal so far as he knew, but of course the German proportion of loss was greater because we had more than double the number of submarines in constant employment. Our torpedo-boat destroyers had shown their enormous superiority. No loss had been sustained by us, while eight or ten enemy vessels had been destroyed. In the lighter armoured cruisers we had lost six and the Germans two but we had three or four times the number of vessels of this class, and we had to expose them more frequently to possible attacks. The modern fast light cruisers built from 1903 were the most important factor in the war, Germany had 25, and we had 36. Since the war we had lost two while the enemy had lost or had shut up one quarter of their force. The number of new cruisers that had joined our Fleet was larger than the number lost by the enemy.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTS.

Our strength to-day was greater than at the outbreak of the war. The prospects for the future were even more satisfactory, because we had an enormous delivery of cruisers rapidly approaching completion. The possible cruisers which the enemy could get for the next twelve months from all sources could not exceed half those on which we could count.

As to the relative strength in Dreadnoughts and battle cruisers when war broke out we had 31 and Germany 21. He could not say how many had joined since, because it was the duty of everyone to keep the strength of the Navy at any one moment wrapped in secrecy and mystery. The relative strength of our Fleet was substantially greater than it was at the outbreak of war. He could indicate the reinforcements which both countries would receive between now and the end of 1915. The maximum number which Germany could receive was three—including one Greek ship, which presumably would be taken over.

The workmen in our yards had patriotically strained their physical strength to the utmost in accelerating new construction. Between now and the end of 1915 we would receive fifteen ships, as against the German three. (Cheers.) All these would be ships of the greatest power in naval history, and it was no exaggeration to say that we could afford to lose a super-Dreadnought every month for twelve months, without any loss accruing to the enemy, and yet be in approximately as good a position of superiority as we were at the outbreak of war. (Cheers.)

NO REASON FOR ANXIETY.

"There is absolutely no reason whatever for nervousness or anxiety or alarm," Mr. Churchill concluded. "We are now separating for an adjournment of some weeks, which will probably be very important weeks in the history of this war. There is every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the State and of the Empire. (Cheers.) We have powerful Allies on the seas. The utmost cordiality characterises the working of the Admiralty of the four countries. But even if we were single-handed, as we were in the days of Napoleon, we should have no reason to despair of our capacity to go on indefinitely drawing our supplies from wherever we needed them and transporting our troops wherever we required them, and to continue this process with a strength which would grow stronger with each month that the war continued until the end, perhaps not at any very destant date, the purposes for which we are fighting are achieved." (Cheers.)

KILLED IN ACTION.

DEATH OF A RANGOON JUDGE'S SON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 24.

News has been received of the death in action at the front of Lieutenant H. P. Hartnoll, Worcestershire Regiment, son of Sir Henry Hartnoll, Judge of the Rangoon Chief Court.

Messages of condolence from the King and Lord Kitchener have been received by Sir Henry Hartnoll on the death of his son.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. A. M. Allan, West Surrey.

Lieut. J. A. Andrews, Devonshires.

Second Lieut.. H. Butterworth, West Surreys.

Second Lieut. N. Castle, Border Regiment.

Second Lieut. H. J. Cox and Major W. Goodwyn, Devonshires.

Lieut. M. S. Kennedy, Border Regiment.

Major R. Knatchbull, Leicestershires.

Captain C. Lamb, Scottish Borderers.

Captain R. T. Lee, West Surreys.

Captain Mulgrue, Warwicks.

Lieut. J. A. Park, and Major J. F. Radcliffe, Devonshires.

Lieut. R. F. Richardson, Warwicks.

PRISONERS.

Second Lieut. A. J. Campbell, Intelligence Corps.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED

Major R. H. W. Brewis, Warwicks.

Captain R. J. Brownfield, Warwicks.

Second-Lieut. B. Campbell, Warwicks.

Lieut. C. R. Hopkins, Cameronians.

Second-Lieut. Monk, Warkicks.

Lieut. B. Shaw, West Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. R. Gore, Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieut. C. Iles, Medicals.

Lieut. W. H. M. Simpson, East Surreys.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

KILLED.

Lieutenant S. Meakin, North Staffs.

Mr. A. W. Binning has been elected Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce in place of Mr. B. J. B. Stephens, retired.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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WAR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

WOOING SCANDINAVIA.

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

The following account of war conditions in Germany is contributed to "The Times" by a well-informed correspondent who has an intimate knowledge of Germany from the inside. The article, which is written from Lubeck and dated November 8, gives some account of endeavours which are being made by Germany to win over Scandinavia to her side, and of the attitude of Germans towards the war.

In this German town on the north coast one comes across many Scandinavians, especially Swedes. It appears that several Swedish steamers have lately been stopped by German warships in the Baltic, and the ill-feeling which the Swedes felt towards England some time ago is now slowly changing to one against Germany. It is believed that Germany is about to issue new orders concerning war contraband which will affect several important articles chiefly exported from Sweden to England. But officially the German Press never ceases to set a high value on Swedish neutrality. Tactics of this kind, however, do not help Germany to secure the much-wanted sympathy of Sweden or any of the Scandinavian countries.

Germany is trying by every possible means to win the Northern countries to her side. I was told by an author from Copenhagen who was on a short visit here that during the last two months he had been receiving regularly twice a week different papers and pamphlets from Berlin, all sent anonymously. Many of his friends had been similarly honoured. The meaning of this is clear enough. It is the sowing of the seed of German ideas broadcast throughout the countries that Germany wishes to influence.

These books and pamphlets deal with all the vital questions that the war has raised. They argue that the responsibility for the war lies with England. One can easily imagine that such a propaganda carried on with the throughness of German methods, sparing neither money nor trouble, is bound in the course of time to alter public opinion in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Many people who would not trouble to buy books about the war read what is sent to them from Germany and so form their opinion. Scandinavia and Germany have so many ties, so many common interests, that this sort of campaign may only too easily turn opinion in the Northern countries definitely against Great Britain and France, the Allies of Russia, who is the constant terror of the North. It is indeed a thousand pities that England does not see her way to start a similar campaign in her favour so as to counterbalance the efforts of Berlin.

A LONG WAR PROBABLE.

The Germans are preparing for a long war. To starve them out will be hardly possible. They may run short of wheat, and eggs are so dear that they can only be used for the wounded and children. But there is an abundance of other foods, and we must not forget that there is hardly another European nation that is so economical and so easily satisfied as Germany. One has only to bear in mind what use can be made of potatoes, and Germany is the most important potato-producing country in the world.

Knowing Germany as I do, I venturre to insist that the war is far from being popular among the people as a whole. The newspapers say that it is, but they would not dare to speak otherwise for fear of being at once suppressed, as the "Vorwarts" was a little while ago.

As in Paris, all fortune-tellers are now forbidden to practise throughout the German Empire. Since the war broke out they had been consulted by an enormous number of wives and relatives of soldiers in the field, who wanted to know the fate of those who were dear to them. They hardly ever hear anything from them, as the organization of the army field post-office is one huge muddle, and is in fact sharply criticized in the newspapers. Visits to the fortune-tellers have had in many cases tragic consequences, many of the women being over-nervous owing to the constant uncertainty in which they are kept.

A religious wave has swept through the country since war broke out, the Kaiser leading the way. In every telegram, in every message, the Almighty's name is mentioned. The Roman Catholic churches, especially along the Rhine and in Southern Germany, are never empty during the day. It is pitiful to hear the quiet sobbing of women in the churches and to see the black dresses. I have never witnessed a more touching service than in Cologne Cathedral one Sunday morning in the middle of October. The priest happened to mention the destruction of the Cathedral of Reims and a heart-rending sob was heard among the worshippers. There was a long silence and then the priest knelt down and ended his sermon with a prayer for peace.

MORE ZEPPELINS AND WARSHIPS.

All factories producing war material are working at high pressure. The great shipyards in Northern Germany are working night and day. The night I stayed in Kiel I hardly slept, the noise from the me unusually heavy waggons moved to and for over the old streets. The general cry at present is, "Build warships and Zeppelins." With regard to warships, they know here that they are easily out-distanced by England, who has such immense shipbuilding yards. Therefore they place all their hopes on the Zeppelins. I gather from men who know a great deal about the aerial work of Germany that about 35 to 40 Zeppelins are ready for immediate use and that about 15 are being built, besides some smaller and less important types. It is difficult to say how the Germans will employ their aerial fleet, but that they will make ust of it is certain. They have for a long time been busy in Belgium building sheds for their airships. In the near future a Zeppelin raid will doubtless be attempted on London the most hated city in the world, as they call it. However, the Germans fully realize that it would be a very risky affair, and that the damage they could do would not be great.

In the last three weeks of October great masses of timber were transported from Suwalki, on the Russian frontier, to Belgium, in the direction of Ghent. I have seen it, and was told that it was meant for making rafts to transport a big German army across the Channel.

THE AGONY OF BELGIUM.

CYCLONE OF HUMAN SUFFERING.

A ghastly picture of the terrible sufferings of the Belgian civil population is outlined in a telegram from the special commissioner at Rotterdan of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The correspondent in a telegram dated November 24, says:—

"As an example of Belgian refugee conditions in Rotterdam," says the report, "there are sleeping 450 men, women, and children crammed and jammed into one lighter. Crowded like rats, living like animals, forced by circumstances to shed every appearance of human decency, these refugees present one of the worst instances found in Holland. At the mouth of the canal opening on the Scheldt near the town of Hansweert there is a camp containing 4,000 of these waifs of war, including people of all classes, some once wealthy, others belonging to the middle classes, some ordinary artisans, others belonging to the submerged tenth to be found in all cities."

A recent eyewitness of some of these scenes said to-day:—"Crawling down into one of these water dens, dark and forbidding, while a last glint of daylight struggled in through the window improvised in the roof, I heard an English voice. It belonged to the wife of the captain of a canal boat. She and her family had borrowed one of these boats and fled from Antwerp's horrors. Her daughter had recently been at a boarding school in England—now she exchanged her former happiness for a small corner in the bow of a canal boat's hold, sheltering with her mother and two sisters."

CONSTANT REFRAIN.

To-day an American Savlation Army worker in a refugee camp told me she had received 1,200 letters in one day soliciting aid. "For God's sake bring us food and clothes," was the constant refrain. She adds that the stories of suffering and misery have no end, and that she was positively overwhelmed. Severe weather here the past few days has enormously intensified the burden, and the problem of winter quarters is becoming alarming. The Dutch Government is straining to the utmost its resources but this cyclone of human suffering requires all the help that can possibly be given, not only to provide bare sustenance, but to guard against wholesale deaths through exposure and disease.

Another report to the commission from Rotterdam says:—"I saw at least 1,000 women standing shivering in the snow at Antwerp waiting for food to be given them—all poorly clad. One wore bedroom slippers. In Malines we attempted to give money to the poor under the shadow of the cathedral. Old women and men clawed at our hands ravenously."

ALLIES' AIR DARTS.

MEN AND HORSES PINNED TO THE GROUND FROM ABOVE.

A leading Bavarian medical journal says:

"A Bavarian surgeon has lately issued a report on the casualties he has observed from arrows dropped by hostile aeroplanes. He states that on one occasion several companies were resting one afternoon in France, and little attention was being paid to two aeroplanes which were circling overhead. Suddenly the tethered horses began to kick and squeal and cries of pain arose among the men, several of whom were literally pinned to the ground by arrows. Nearly a score of them were wounded before the source of these arrows was detected, and cover was taken under wagons.

"The force with which these arrows strike must be great, for in one case an arrow passed through a man's skull, causing instant death. It was estimated that every third arrow had scored a hit, so the effectiveness of this weapon is convincingly demonstrated. Two sizes of arrow were used on this occasion. The lower end of each arrow consists of solid steel tapering to a sharp point, while the upper end is frayed out into four steel blades, so that on transverse section this end of the arrow has a stellate shape."

A BRAVE BELGIAN WOMAN.

Belgians are enthusiastic at the splendid example of pluck shown by Madame Carton de Wiart, the wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, a sister-in-law of Monsignor Carton de Wiart, secretary to Cardinal Bourne. Since the entry of the Germans into Brussels on August 20 Madame de Wiart has refused to leave the Ministry of Justice in the Rue de la Loi. She has patiently borne every rebuff, impoliteness and petty meanness inflicted upon her by the Germans. She has obstinately refused to leave her house, disputing the ground with the invaders literally room by room. Finally the Germans have forced her, her children, and her servants to the top storey of the Ministry under the rafters, but still the gallant lady has not given in. She still acts as mistress of the house, boldly defying the conqueror, and when the situation becomes too strained retires to the last corner of her house left to her.

DESTRUCTION OF YPRES

QUEEN OF FLEMISH CITIES.

MAETERLINCK'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.

No more noble or dignified protest has been made against the vandalism of the German army in the present war than that which appears in the "Figaro" of Nov. 23, above the signature of Maurice Maeterlinck, says the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph." M. Maeterlinck writes:—

"After Louvain, Malines, Termonde, Lierre, Dixmude, Nieuport—I speak only of the disasters in Flanders—Furnes is in ruins and Ypres is no more. By the side of these great Flemish cities—Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, vast and incomparable living museums, reverently cherished by a people more than any other attached to its traditions, they form a pleiad of little cities, delightful and hospitable, too little known to travellers. Each of them has its own atmosphere of peace, amenity, innocent cheerfulness, or seclusion. Each of them possesses its jealously guarded treasures, its belfries, its churches, its canals, its old bridges, its calm retreats, its antique houses, which give to it a special physiognomy which one can never forget.

"But the incontestable queen of these forsaken beauties was Ypres, with its enormous Grande Place adorned by little dwellings with their notched gables, and by its massive halls occupying one whole side of the immense quadrilateral. This square lingers in the memory of anyone who has even seen it only once between two trains, so unexpected was it, so fairy-like, so like the fabric of a dream, by contrast with the rest of the city. Whilst the old city, whose life, ebbing from century to century, gradually clustered around it, it remained unshakable, the gigantic and magnificent witness of the opulence and power of former days, when Ypres, with Ghent and Bruges, was one of the three sovereign cities of the western world, one of the most eager homes of industry and human activity, and the cradle of great liberties.

MAGNIFICENT SQUARE.

"Such as it was yesterday. Alas! I dare not say what it may be to-day—this square, with the enormous but indescribably harmonious mass of its halls, at once powerful and elegant, sombre, shy, proud, and withal cordial, remained one of the most perfect, urban prospects to be seen on our old earth. In another order, with other elements, and under skies less austere, it ought to have been as precious to men, as sacred, and as holy as the Square of St. Mark's at Venice, the Signoria at Florence, or the Cathedral Piazza at Pisa. It formed an object of art, unique, impeccable, which wrung a cry of admiration even from the most indifferent—an ornament which one had hoped to be imperishable, one of the things of beauty which in the words of the English poet are 'a joy for ever.'

"I cannot believe it is no more, and yet in this horrible war we must believe all, and, above all, the worst. Now unhappily, inevitably, the turn of Bruges will come, and then the barbarian flood will ebb over Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels, and thus will disappear one of the corners of the world most charged with beauties, with memories, and with the stuff of which history is made. We have done all we could to defend them, and we can do no more. The most heroic armies are powerless to prevent the bandits whom they are now driving back from massacring women and children, and from destroying methodically and wilfully all that they find in the path of their rout.

PLEA FOR NEUTRAL INTERVENTION.

"But one hope remains—the immediate, the imperious intervention of neutral nations, and notably of two great Powers, Italy and the United States. It is to them that we look in our anguish. Italy and the United States hold in their hands the fate of these lost treasures, whose loss would later rank as the greatest, the most irreparable that our civilisation has suffered throughout the ages. They have the power, if they have the wish, and it is time now that they should do what not to do would be a crime. By its panic-stricken lying German beast, now brought to bay, proves well the high importance it attaches to the opinion of the sole great peoples whose hands have not yet been armed by the universal execration it inspires. The beast is afraid. It feels that all crumbles beneath it, that it is alone. On every side it seeks a glance that is not a glance of execration. Such a glance it must find nowhere any more."

DEATH OF A FOREST OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The sudden death has taken place of Mr. T. Carr, of the Indian Forest Service, in camp near Tanakpur on the night of December 18th. Mr. Carr had been unwell for some days.

The "Pioneer" hears of the death in action before Maybeuge, on the 1st September, of Lieutenant Pierre E. Bernard, 31st Regiment D'Infanterie Coloniale (French army). Lieutenant Bernard made many friends in India, especially in the United Provinces, during the two years he spent here some time ago.

HORSES FROM MADRAS.

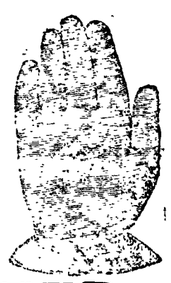
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

Mr. H. M. Gibson has handed over to the Army Authorities at Southampton 113 horses in good condition, out of 120 with which he started from Madras on the 14th November.

THE WORLD FAMOUS

"RED HAND"



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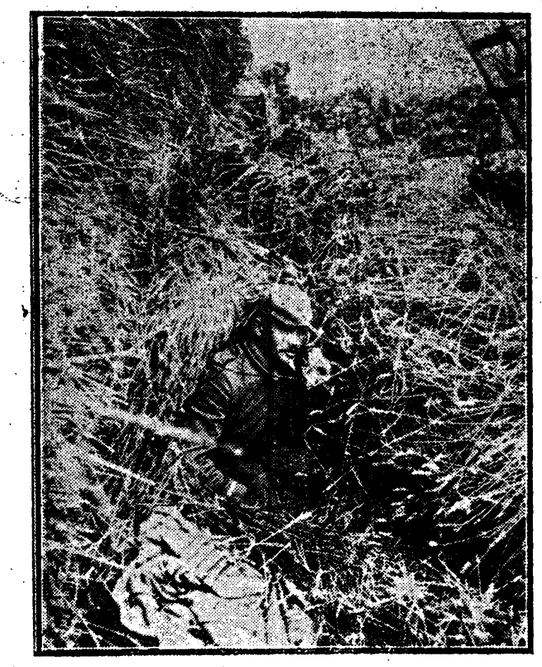

Artillery observation post on top of hayrick. The commandant, who is above, takes the observations and gives the information to the Telephone operator below and as shown in the picture it is communicated from there to the Headquarters.

A YOUNG OFFICER'S STORY.

HORRORS AND HUMOURS OF LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

A JOLLY LIFE BUT WEARING ON THE NERVES.

One of the most human descriptions yet received from the front is the following story of his experiences from a young officer, which is published in the "Daily Sketch":—

. . . The other day I was, with another subaltern, holding a farm in front of our trenches to prevent the Germans massing troops behind its cover and rushing us.

Well, we held on for perhaps an hour without anyone taking any special notice of us, and then they turned the big guns on us. My hat! we didn't half get a time. Within fifteen minues they put fifty-five shells (weight about 60lbs., and probably 8in. in size) fired from a howitzer into and around the farm within a circle of fifty yards' radius. We literally "smelt hell."

Two shells which followed on each other's heels hit the barn, which was at right angles to the farmhouse, and smashed it up completely.

The whole of the farm was covered with dirt, splinters, and vile-smelling smoke, in which we choked and spluttered and cursed. No one was hit, although some of my men were standing with their backs against the barn.

After that we left the buildings and went into the rick yard, where we could dodge shells better.

Another lot of shells came over, four of my men who crouched round the base of the stack lay close together and got as near the earth as possible. Three shells went on and burst yards away, the fourth burst some fifty yards to our flank.

Immediately it burst, and mingled with the clang of the explosion came a shriek which stopped suddenly, began again, and died away with a horrible bubble and gurgle.

A corporal sat up with one arm twisted horribly under and behind. . . .

We buried him where he lay in the rick yard, with a rough cross over him, and then we went back to the farm.

The German gunners by this time had shut up shop for some tea, so we were able to get some tea also.

AMATEUR MILKMAID.

Two of the men volunteered to milk the cow, and proceeded to do so when, having halt-filled a pail, the old girl kicked and booted them both out of the shippon.

One of them fell into the milk pail, and when he came out the sight defied description.

He was one sheet of milk from top to toe, and we simply shrieked with delight at him. So soon in war does comedy follow tragedy.

All our work has been in trenches up to the present, and it is rather nerve-racking work.

These big shells make a sound exactly like the rip of tearing a starched collar and the whistle of a railway engine mixed.

Your hear them coming, and you bob down in the trench and wonder, with your muscles tight and your lips set, "Will it land on this bit of the trench this time or not?" Then the whistle goes over or finishes in front with a perfectly hellish crash and you are safe for the next two minutes.

Then, perhaps, when it is dusk you are sent out in front of the trench to see if any Germans are within 400 yards of you.

When you are moving along a beet field with your feet rustling in the leaves there is a sudden crack and you hear a "seeeee——ep" as a bullet goes past your head.

On the occasion I am thinking of I did such an inglorious and hasty dive to earth that the corporal with me thought I was hit, and was just preparing to do the V.C. act when I moved.

However, the blighter of a sniping German who fired at me got it in the neck, or rather throat, from me a minute later, for we stalked him, and I shot him at about 150 yards range.

He leapt about five feet into the air, and I sent his helmet back home yesterday as a souvenir.

It's a jolly life and most interesting, but it's a little wearing on the nerves.

One doesn't mind shrapnel—that's harmless—but the "coal-boxes" and rifle fire put the fear of God into you. It's damn lucky that the Germans can't use their rifles well, or we would catch it awfully.

They equip their men wonderfully well, and their uniform of grey is absolutely invisible except in broad daylight. At early morning and dusk, two favourite times for attacks, you can't spot 'em at all.

"EVENSONG" SCREAMS.

Not so long ago we were holding a line of trenches near a wood, about 300 yards from it. We fixed wire up in front, with tins to rattle on it, and retired to sleep. About midnight the tins began to rattle and we lined the trench.

Then something began to appear in front and then we saw a solid wall of infantry appear. When they were about fifty yards away fifteen rounds per man of rapid rifle fire was pumped into them, and when it finished you never heard such a pandemonium in your life.

The Germans screamed and shouted, and it sounded exactly like a pack of hounds in kennels at "evensong."

Next morning there were any amount of dead in front of the trench, and we learnt from a wounded man that two companies (400 men) had attacked us, and only one and a bit companies reached home again.

People at home have no idea what war is like. It's horrible. I had never seen a corpse until the other day, and I plumped on a dozen Germans laid out for burial. I should have been sick for a week if I had seen one at home, but here a dozen didn't affect me at all.

The effect of a shell on a house is literally amazing. First from every window, door, and crack comes a gush of smoke. Then the roof lifts clean off, and the walls tumble right in, and the roof falls in bits on top. Then it begins to burn.

Still, war has its comic sides. You would have shrieked if you had seen a French battalion I was with the other day under fire. Shells were raining on the farm we were in, and rifle bullets buzzing about in all directions, but the battalion amused itself catching two fowls for me, and the sight was funny. They chased those wretched birds until they laid eggs in pure fright.

In another corner they were robbing a she-goat of milk, and the kid was butting everyone promiscuously amid yells of laughter, and out in the open the mess cook was invoking Heaven and brandishing his fist because a shell had splashed mud and water all over his newly cleaned plates and knives.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Two more dacoities are reported, one from Mymensing and the other from Manekgunj. In both the case it is reported young amateur adventurers took part. The worst affected districts are Hugli, Alipur, Jessore, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensing and Chittagong. The police are active in tracing the gangs.

NEW AIR WEAPON.

In a long message sent from Belgium to the "Daily News," Mr. William Ridsdale describes the new weapon with which the members of the Flying Corps are being armed. The Germans, he says, will probably find out all about it in due course.

It is a new pattern dart, not dissimilar in appearance from that in use by the Taube and Aviatik experts. But it has a singular virtue of its own. In its head is fixed a highly inflammable material which immediately ignites when the dart passes through any substance. The dart continues to fall, but the fire remains behind.

The value of such a weapon in countering Zeppelin attacks can as yet only be imagined. But it is calculated that one dart dropped into the envelope of an airship would cause it to burst instantaneously into flame. These darts are to be dropped automatically, fifty or sixty at a time, and they spread over a considerable area in their downward flight. The cost of them is approximately five francs each.

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Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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GERMAN RETREAT FROM POLAND.

BATTLEFIELD PEN PICTURES.

SERMONS AND CHANTS AFTER FIGHTING.

In his latest budget of notes Professor Pares, the authorised "Eye-Witness" with the Russian Army, has refrained from descriptions of fighting and gives a series of picturesque little word pictures of incidents and scenes following the German retreat from Poland.

HONOURING HEROIC ENEMIES.

Close up against the village of Rakitna lay the graves of the attacking Siberian regiment, marked by lofty, well-cut, orthodox crosses, the men lying together under a vast regular mound, and Colonel Gozhansky and six of his officers under separate crosses at the base, while at the head stood one great cross for all the dead of the regiment. The inscriptions were throughout in almost identical language, ending: "Sleep in peace, hero and sufferer." In a small garden close by the Germans had buried their dead so rapidly that some of them were still uncovered. On two neighbouring crosses they had paid their tribute to "six brave German warriors" and to "six brave Russian warriors.". Through a great hole in the ruined church one caught sight of a crucifix, untouched, but surrounded with marks of shot in the wall.

A SPLASH OF COLOUR.

Lowicz, where the bridge had been destroyed by the Germans during retreat, is a clean and picturesque little place, with a symmetrical central square, flanked by large buildings, and with the fine parish church at the western end. The Poles of this part wear very distinctive national costumes; the women have skirts in broad and narrow vertical stripes, with orange, or sometimes red, as the foundation of colour, the narrow stripes being usually black, purple and yellow; round their shoulders they wear what look like similar skirts, fastened with ribbons at the neck, and they have variegated aprons, in which the foundation colour of the dress is absent; the general impression in the fields or on the sky-line is of a mass of orange.

The old men wear grizzled grey overcoats and broad-brimmed hats, and the younger men elaborate and tight-fitting costumes that suggest a groom of the 18th century; or loose zouave blouses and trousers of blue or other colours. Houses in the villages are spacious and plastered white, with sometimes a certain amount of decoration, usually in blue.

"FAMILY" TEA PARTIES.

At a low-lying village we saw vedettes riding to and fro, trains of supplies, vans of the Red Cross being charged with wounded, and in front of the poor thatched cottages a line of deeply hollowed trenches, from which rose a colonel, a simple, homely man in work-day uniform, to offer us part of his repast. There was the usual strong family feeling of any gathering of Russians. We passed along the line chatting with the men; a young colonel galloped up to invite us to visit his guns; but we turned to a nearer battery, of which the old commander did us the honours. These men were from a military province of the heart of Russia, and their faces passed into a broad friendly grin as they stood to their guns for us, sat to be photographed at their tea drinking, and told the story of their last fighting. They had been firing for all the last two days.

BOYS OF 13 IN FIRING LINE.

At about half a mile lay a copse on a hill, at first held by the Germans, and behind it a long wooded ridge, near which were German rifle pits. The Russian infantry charged up the nearer slope and drove the Germans with the bayonet through the copse. Here there were more than 300 German dead; among them boys of 13 and 14, whose soldiers' pay-books gave their ages. One officer remained standing just as the blow had caught him. In the night the Germans had rapidly withdrawn, and were now several miles away.

"RECALLED PICTURES OF CHRIST."

On a bare slope to the right of the battery stood an infantry regiment, which in 18 days' fighting had been reduced to about half its strength. As we approached it stood drawn up under arms and in a hollow square. At its head a priest was preaching. He was arrayed in rich blue vestments, which showed up in the dull earth colour of the slope and of the soldiers. His strong, handsome features and long hair recalled pictures of Christ. His deep voice carried without effort to the ranks in the rear. As I approached he was saying, "Never forget that wherever you are and whatever is happening to you the eye of God is on you and watching over you." After the sermon followed prayers, a band of soldiers at his side, led by a tall Red Cross soldier, joining in the beautiful otherworld chants of the Eastern Church; they were trained singers and sang just as in church, without any accompaniment and with perfect balance and rhythm, the tall soldier conducting them very quietly with his hand.

LECTERN OF BAYONETS.

At one point all the regiment crossed themselves for the prayers for the Emperor. All fell on their knees again for the prayers for the Russian troops and for the armies of the Allies, and that God would give them every success. Once more all knelt at the prayers for their slain comrades, while the beautiful "Eternal memory" was chanted by the little choir. The rest of the service was standing; the men remained firm and motionless with fixed and silent attention. There were impressive moments when the priest placed a little Gospel, bound in blue velvet, on an improvised lectern of six bayonets crossed in front of him, and when turning to all sides he shadowed the men with a little gold cross which he waved slowly with both hands.

FOR TSAR AND COUNTRY.

After the service the Colonel stepped forward and with a quick movements called for the salute to the flag, and every musket was shouldered with a dull rattle that sounded out over the vast open space under the grey sky. Next he read out in a loud, clear voice a message from the Commander-in-Chief congratulating the regiment on the brilliant bayonet attack of Casimierz, and called out, "For Tsar and country. Hurrah." This cheer came like low thunder and died away in distant peals. Some 20 to 30 men had received the Cross of St. George for personal bravery, and these, at a word from the Colonel, stepped out and filed with a quick, springing step circling round the priest and the piled bayonets, and stopped in front of him to kiss the cross, which he pressed in turn to the lips of each. Then the whole regiment fell into movement and swung round the open square, the cross movements, carried out slowly and in perfect order, giving the appearance of a labyrinth. One could not tell which way the men would turn, but they swung round with precision and came forward with the strength of a strong river.

PRESENTS FOR WARSAW CAPTORS.

The political aspect of the attempt to seize Warsaw and the character of its failure are illustrated by the following incident. The King of Saxony, whose ancestors were Kings of Poland, had sent an official with presents and decorations for those who should take part in the capture of Warsaw, and he was captured by Cossacks after the repulse. The country was not devastated. There had been, after the repulse, some disgraceful incidents, e.g., they had made a Polish landowner and his servants stand in the Russian line of fire, and clocks and ornaments were taken away. But I have no evidence of any atrocities such as those in Belgium, and these could hardly have have escaped observation. The German troops seem to have been partly reservists, with whom excesses are less likely.

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GERMANY'S COAL SUPPLY.

ARE THE MINES IN NORTHERN FRANCE BEING WORKED.

The Germans have been in their present positions in Northern France so long, writes Mr. T. Elias to the "Daily Chronicle" from Northern France, that the mining experts of France are wondering whether they have begun to work the coal mines within the subjugated area. Practically half the coal-field of Northern France is in their hands.

According to "Le Télégramme," German coalowners have visited those captured, and are intriguing for concessions from the German military authorities. The mines in the districts of Bruay, Noeux, Bethune, Marles, Vendin, La Clarence, Ferfay and Ligny-les-Aires are however, still in French hands, and are being worked.

France consumes sixty millions tons of coal per annum. She draws forty millions from her own mines, ten from England and ten from Belgium. The Belgian supply has, of course, ceased, so has nearly half her own. France looks to Russia to avenge this by a speedy incursion into Silesia, one of Germany's greatest coalfields, within the next few weeks.

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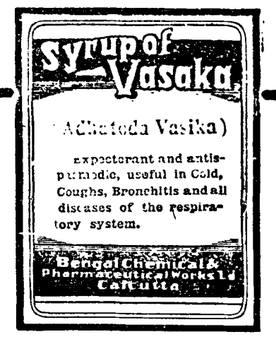
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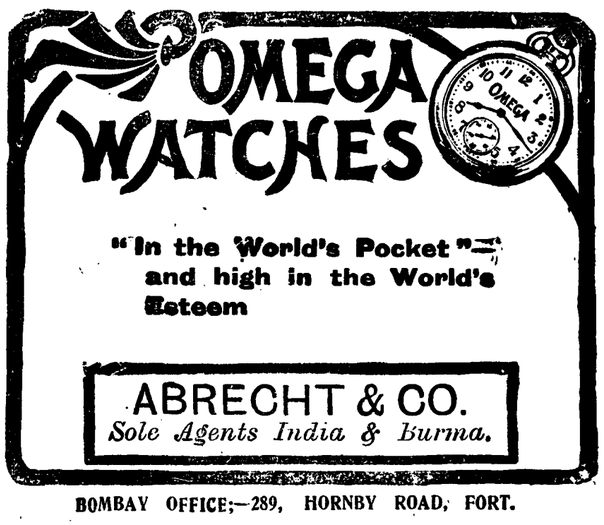

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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BRITISH VICTORY BY RAFTS.

VIVID NARRATIVE BY A GERMAN.

According to the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Rotterdam, eloquent testimony to the tenacious bravery and high fighting qualities of British soldiers is paid by a young German soldier interviewed by a correspondent of the Dutch newspaper "Tyd." Speaking of the fighting at Dixmude, the German said the fighting was murderous.

"Our troops are now in Dixmude," he said, "but there is nothing left of the little town, and the English are just on the other side. The only part of Dixmude we occupy are the bricks and stones with which we cover our trenches. When we first entered Dixmude we had a number of guns in action, but they were destroyed by the English artillery, so the only thing left for us was to remain under cover in our strong trenches.

"I think we shall be able to keep Dixmude, for the English and Belgians will be forced to retire to the other side of the Yser by their own inundations. Still, we are all the time under a deadly fire from the English, who have succeeded in occupying a part of the right bank of the Yser.

"When we got the order to leave the trenches and advance north of Dixmude we were reinforced by 2,000 cavalry. After two hours' marching on heavy roads and in a bitterly cold wind we veered to the left in the direction of the enemy's line. We met hundreds of our men returning in the direction of Leke and Cortemarch. They were wet through and most of them were ill. They had been for days in the trenches in rain and sleet, and always under a heavy fire from the English guns, which could not be answered, as our guns could not be laid owing to the soft nature of the ground.

"I shall never forget the sight of those wet, reeling men stumbling along in the dark, rough night, lit up by the hellish light of the enemy's shells.

"It was our work to replace these wearied troops. We met a great surprise. The enemy with wonderful skill had crossed the floods on rafts, and taking advantage of the darkness they succeeded in occupying the ground just in front of our trenches. When we descended into the trenches just left by our comrades we came under a withering rifle fire, and before we could judge the position 200 of our men were killed and we could not see if our fire had any result on the enemy.

HAVOC BY BRITISH MAXIMS.

"At once we heard the blowing of bugles and behind us the tramping of horses in the heavy ground. It was our 2,000 cavalry coming to our assistance. The horses in a mad gallop dashed over the trenches towards the enemy, but many fell never to rise again in the boggy ground. But the charge was pressed onward. Then we heard the devilish tap-tap of the British Maxims. We saw the bright sabres of the cavalrymen flash in slabs of light. But these flashes became less and less, the music of the sabres was silenced, and there were cries for help. Our captain, shouted 'Forward,' and with fixed bayonets and bowed heads we dashed to the rescue of the cavalry. I fell into a ditch, was hurt and nearly drowned. My comrades advanced, but they found none left of our cavalry; the entire 2,000 men had been wiped out, together with the whole of the 200 Englishmen who had made the daring onslaught on our trenches.

"The English Maxims were captured, but at what a price!" concluded the German soldier sadly.

FLOODED TRENCHES.

INDESCRIBABLE GERMAN SUFFERINGS.

The "Daily News" correspondent in Belgium, says:—

Soldiers who returned weary and sodden and stiff with cold from their watch through the night, told me there was ice in the trenches.

These Germans who are fighting in the north have, without doubt, suffered indescribable agonies during the last fortnight. Prisoners have been taken in a state of semi collapse. They have stood in the trenches with flood water up to their thighs, while the snow and rain and wind from the bitter north have made the sudden death of war seem a desirable thing. Sometimes these prisoners have been taken simply and solely because they have been too numbed to pull the trigger or to defend themselves with the bayonet. The lot of our soldiers has been bad enough, but it has not been so unutterably miserable as that of the Germans, because the water has not found their trenches to any marked extent.

READINESS TO SURRENDER.

Soldiers say that during the bad weather Germans show an exceptional readiness to surrender. Little parties of men, broken in body and soul, are continuously staggering out of their lines with their hands up.

So used have the Belgians become to this that they were a few days ago led into a trap the manner of which emphasises the fact, so frequently apparent, that the Germans are totally without conscience or honour in their way of making war. Following upon the surrender of several small parties of Germans, a body of two or three hundred left their trenches and waved a white flag in token of surrender. They advanced a little way and waited for an escort of Belgians. Four hundred were told off to fetch these prisoners in.

The Belgians advanced, and when within a hundred yards or so the body of Germans divided into two and three mitrailleuses, which had been in hiding behind them, swept the four hundred Belgians. This horrible treachery met with such success that hardly a score of the Belgians escaped. This episode was related to me by a British officer who was in the Belgian lines at the time.

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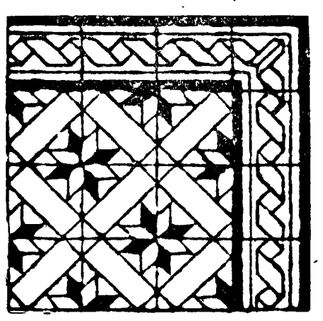

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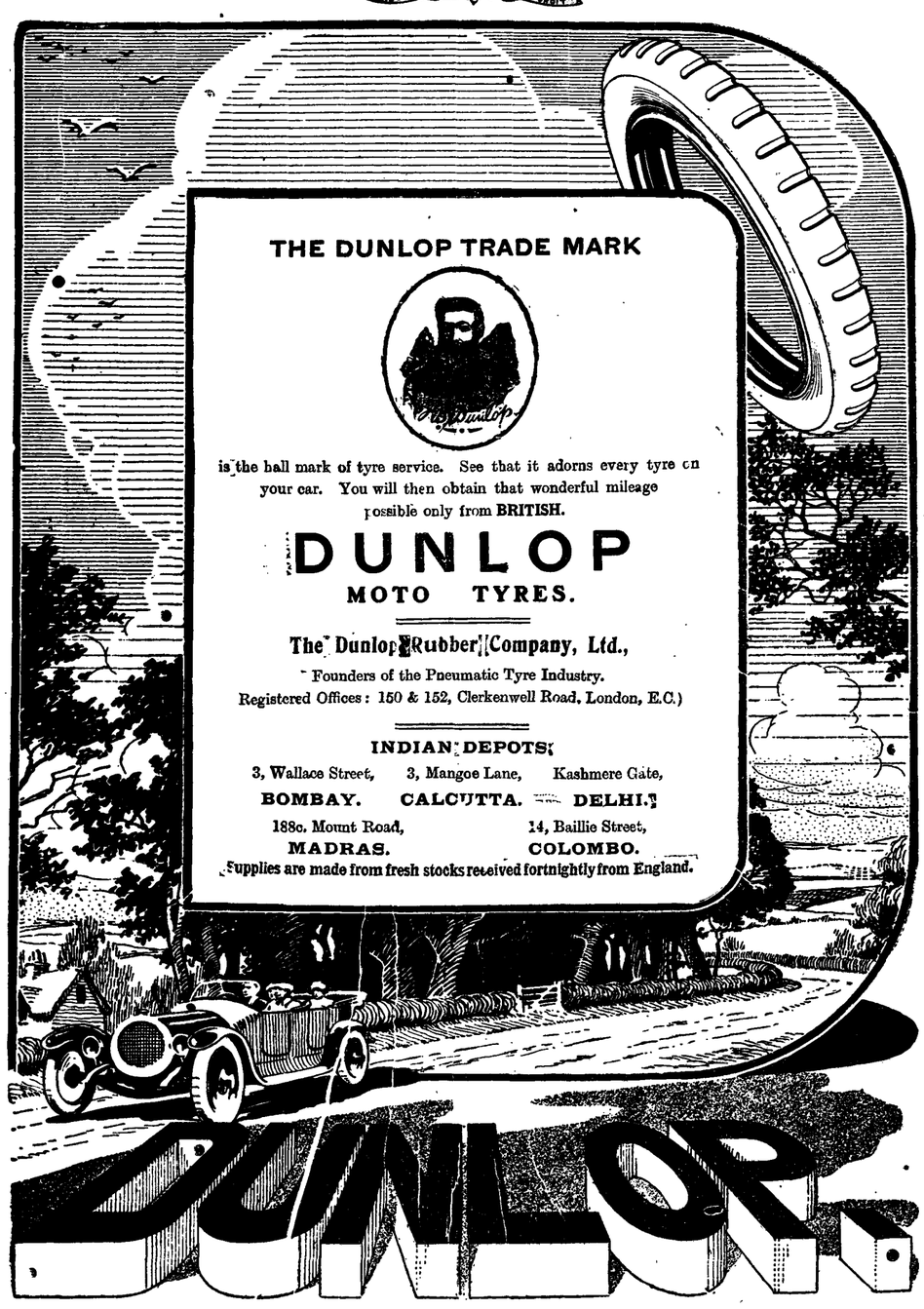
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INDIAN TROOPS IN THE TRENCHES.

AN OFFICER'S EXPERIENCES.

The following experiences of an officer of an Indian regiment at the front are recounted in "The Times.":—

My regiment has been in the fight eleven days. The situation in front of us is in the nature of a dead-lock and I imagine many of the conditions of the fight are unique in war. On arrival here we had to immediately give up our role of divisional troops and replace a regiment in brigade which had been severely handled. The affair did not affect the situation as a British regiment and another Indian regiment by night attacks put the thing straight again. It had direct effect, however, of hurrying my regiment into the trenches. We went in about 1 in the morning. The trenches were too large for us rather like a maze in the darkness. We were cheerfully informed by the British regiment we were relieving that the German trenches were from 100 to 400 yards distant, and that in some places they had sapped up to within 30 yards. On looking over the parapet the reason was obvious; in many places the field of fire only extended about 10 yards. I have heard, since that the line was dug by a retiring column in the dead of night.

PLAYING "JUMPING JOHNNY."

A half-hearted attack was made on us before dawn, which was stopped by rapid fire. At daylight we realized the situation more clearly. Men looking over the parapet were instantly shot at, the shots either killing or going so close as to make it extremely unpleasant. So for look-out we had to play "jumping Johnny"—a man popping up at a different place every time for a second or so. Later we discovered that the whole entrenchment was sniped from all sides, not excluding the rear. We lost many men until we had built traverses and improved the earth-work, which was poor when we arrived. The whole situation came upon us so quick and was so entirely new to us that it was a great strain. We were in the trenches three days and four nights before we were relieved. We—I was in the support trench with my company—worked incessantly without sleep from the moment we went in till we left, improving the earthwork, communications, and standing to arms for attacks. Bringing up rations, water, and ambulance, and removing the wounded had all to be done by the supports at night, and had to be manhandled from about 1,000 yards in rear.

CEASELESS SNIPING.

In the forward trenches, as I have said, the sniping was so severe that it took us some time to grasp the situation before us. Eventually we discovered that saps had been pushed forward all along our front—in each sap a machine gun was placed, which riddled us with cross-fire, firing single shots. In rear of these machine guns was a second line of them covering the first. You will realize how tense the position was when I tell you that in two places machine guns were in position against us under 20 yards away. To have counter-attacked meant that the party would have been swept away by the guns in rear. The machine guns were also so close that our guns could not shell them. Another thorn in our side were spies. It is positively wicked being sniped from behind. Everything possible is being done to stop it, but with a mass of ruins, haystacks, trees, etc., and an enemy with no compunction, dressed as Frenchmen—often in our own uniforms—it is hard to cope with. Many of the snipes are Frenchmen, also women in German pay. When our men get more used to the climate and conditions we may be able to get level with them, but at present the sniping is ceaseless day and night; it goes steadily on and is very accurate and disconcerting.

"SPORT AND PATRIOTISM."

FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

The following letter from Lieut. Fenestre, 329th French Infantry, to his brother at Highbury is reprinted in the "Daily Mail":—

In the woods, in little straw huts, your boy and his comrades in arms are keeping guard for their country. The Germans are a few hundreds yards away, and occasionally send a shell to show us that they are still polluting our beloved country by their presence. They are hungry, we know, for prisoners come crying to us to be taken for want of food.

But not for long will they be here, for step by step, yard by yard, we are delivering our soil of the stains they have placed upon it. It is being washed by their own blood.

In a short engagement a few nights ago they attempted an attack about 11 o'clock, and they left 600 wounded and dead on the field.

They advanced upon us in their hundreds, and had no knowledge that we were so near and had placed wire about 30 yards in front of our trenches, which were very nearly invisible.

They tripped over this in their mad rush, and we had the rarest sport in shooting them down like rabbits. Had they been rabbits we should sooner have spared them.

I am happy as it is possible to be, and satisfied that I am doing the duty which my own dear father set me to do. It is his will and my desire to give myself to the last drop of my blood if necessary in delivering our beloved France from this plague, and Europe if necessary.

Our English brothers, like us, wish to be rid of the contamination in the interests of all, especially of our loved ones.

We often meet each other, and a greeting of "Hullo, Tommy!" from us and "Bonjou Mossieu!" from them link us together, heart with heart, in this great fight for civilization.

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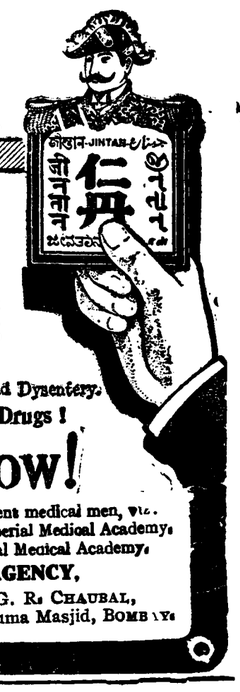

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[RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

OLD TIME HOTELS AND TAVERNS.

In a survey of public institutions other than official, mention should be made of those local establishments which catered for creature comforts for the outdoor man, the fatigued traveller from the mofussil or from England and the Continent. In the fifties a good hotel of even modest dimensions, fairly equipped with tolerably good service, was a rarity. Practically hotel life was unknown, and ephemeral visitors by land or sea generally accommodated themselves under the hospitable roof of friends or acquaintances. Genuine British hospitality of the old fashioned sort for which the stately and gorgeous species of the "Nabob" so vividly described by many an old and brilliant pen, had made themselves famous in the social annals of the servants of the Honourable the East India Company, had not yet died out. The guests whom those magnificent grandees honoured and treated under their hospitable roofs have left glowing reminiscences of their lavish aldermanic dinners, and of the profusion of those rich and mellowed foreign wines from their cellars with which they were regaled till the small hours of the morning, especially during a festive season like that of Christmas with its many jollities and revelries. Furlough and sick leave were rare because so difficult of accomplishment, with the tedious dull and monotonous voyage home occupying at least a hundred days. The stay at one time was longer in the country, and the longer the "Nabob," official or non-official, lived, the wider his fame for hospitality. Again hotel life even in the cold country in the fifties was nothing comparable to the luxury and comfort of those places of to-day in Piccadilly or the Strand, in Northumberland Street or on the Embankment. So that it is a fact that in Bombay a decent hotel, as a hotel was conceived fifty or sixty years ago, was unknown, so the local historians say, till 1845. One christened "Hope Hall" and located at Mazagaon was then just emerging from its obscurity having been opened in 1837. The name still survives, but its pristine glory is faded and gone.

PARSI GEORGE AND PORTUGUESE GEORGE.

But about that period, it is related, there were several taverns of a character far from reputable. They would not be termed in those days any more than third-rate grogshops. Half-a-dozen of them were scattered in the locality of Sonapur, mostly frequented by soldiers and sailors and low-class clerks and others of the same kidney. Their names have been saved from entire oblivion, for the able compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer" has embalmed them in his pages. One was called "Parsi George" and the other "Portuguese George," the why and wherefore of these two ambitious Georges is not told. It is, however, to be presumed that George was a generic and right royal name, the four Georges having so well followed each other during a greater part of the time that the East India Company held sovereign sway in the country. In all probability the owner was the same, but for convenience sake one restaurant or tavern was reserved for the jolly Parsi who would like to have bouts, specially in his favourite "Gulabee Mowra" (rosy Mowra spirit) in his own fashion; and the other for the Portuguese, that is the Goanese, who for over a century have spread themselves in a wide colony at Sonapur and the surrounding localities, notably what is facetiously called the "Dooker Gully," the lane for pigs to fatten on the offal provided by the residents. A third tavern had the funny name of "Paddy Goose" of which no local antiquarian has yet been able to give the origin. But more or less such names, it may be taken for granted, were not the original which their proprietors gave but those conferred by some habitual frequenter, a soldier or a sailor, with a vein of vulgar humour. In all probability this tavern might have had a bit of turf at the back like a paddy where geese were allowed frequently to gobble before being sold. Pigs, turkeys and geese, were very largely raised by the Goanese locality in former years at Dhobi Talao which has been their favourite stronghold. There were two other taverns known as "Rustomji" and "Goadwad." In all probability they were christened after the names of their proprietors. We knew of one called the "Green Railing Tavern." A fine jolly place it was, where the tars and the blue-jackets made themselves exceedingly merry. Possibly vulgar buffonery, drollery and railing were the chief attractions.

Anyhow these taverns were the haunts of low-class folk and in many ways disreputable by reason of the vulgar venuses of the locality who were to be seen there angling. The barmaids did not come into vogue for another twenty years.

THE ADELPHI.

Thus Bombay was really innocent of a fairly decent hotel before 1845. The "Hope Hall" was respectable, and Mazagaon and Byculla were the fashionable suburbs. Visitors who could not be invited as guests by local magnates, would gladly resort to such a place to find such comforts as they could obtain. But the tolerable prosperity of the "Hope Hall" led in 1859 to the establishment of another known as the Adelphi owned by a Parsi who came years afterwards, as he grew famous as *the* caterer *par excellence* in years to come. Both hotels were situated at Mazagaon and were well patronised. Hope Hall for long maintained its high respectability with aristocratic exclusiveness. It had an annexe to accommodate family people also. That branch was most paying as married folk preferred themselves to be at a little distance from the bachelor quarters, and remain undisturbed. At the same time the proprietor rested on his oars, while Pallonji, with ample pluck, energy and hard work was able to rival his neighbour. He had a charming courtesy about him and was always intent on pleasing his visitors, rich or poor, with equal impartiality. He always kept an eye to the main chance in order to be a successful hotel proprietor. So his heart was in his work, and that work was how to please his customers and thereby attract more people.

"OLD PALLONJI."

Thus his perseverance, aided by the other excellent business virtues he possessed, especially courtesy and openhandedness, was able soon to surpass the Hope Hall. Civil and military officers began to swarm to his hotel, so much so that in a few years he removed to more spacious premises in Clare Road, which was then a suburb and every way airy and open. "Pallonji" would get good hints for better management from some of his customers. These he invariably put into execution. So that "Pallonji" and later on "Old Pallonji" was a household word among the civil and military gentry and even among local citizens. A local restaurant was added for the delectation of the latter. Thus he went on swimmingly and at no time better than during the argentine period of Bombay, the share mania, when so many hundreds used to come from far and near to be rich in a trice. Whether they fared well or fared ill Pallonji minted money and no mistake. And as he was a shrewd man of business he took special care of his investments which were more or less in land and property. One business qualification he had possessed in an eminent degree. Apart from his courtesy, affability, everything to all men and women, he learnt by practical experience that "terms positively cash" ought not to be as inflexible in hotel management as the laws of the Medes and Persians. A little judicious relaxation was essential. There would be needy or indebted young army subalterns or fashionable young civilians. They would not have enough of the white or yellow metal jingling in their pockets. Could dear Pallonji oblige them and defer the discharge of his bills to a convenient period. Pallonji would obligingly acquiesce. So it came to pass the "tick" system was fairly in vogue. The impecunious, as he grew in service, might turn out to be a big man, a brigadier or a commander-in-chief, a judge or a member of Council. He would be a personage of position and influence and be of service for purposes of recommendation and so forth for increasing the greater prosperity of Pallonji's concern. In this way, it is said, he assisted many and they in turn were grateful to him. Pallonji was always ready with his purse for the needy and never dragged any one into court. He would wait for years, and if even he despaired of payment he would forego his outstandings. He was the one famous hotel keeper in Bombay who made a name for the Adelphi.

THE ORIGIN OF WATSONS.

But the fifties soon receded into shade. The share speculation period brought large influx of foreigners in the city. There was the first Italian Ballet Company. There was Dave Carson, the great humorist, and besides other theatre companies. All wanted accommodation. So the demand for hotels sprang up and in the sixties there were half-a-dozen small hotels. But at the eventful hour old Mr. Watson, who had his shop at the south-west corner of Church Street, and amassed a large fortune in his trade, and who was a man of great enterprise besides, conceived the happy idea of establishing an hotel of first-class reputation, on the model of the most well-equipped and well-managed caravanserais then springing up in the West End of London. The ramparts were pulled down. The vacant ground and a part of the maidan was plotted out by the State for purposes of residential quarters. The plots, scores in number, were put up for sale by public auction. These ranged from the corner where the College of Science is now built to the verge of Hornby Road where stands now the Empire Buildings. The plots yielded a price which was then deemed "fabulous." Watson bid for the plot where the Esplanade Hotel now stands for Rs. 100 per square yard. Others fetched between Rs. 70 and Rs. 105. The Government of India to whom the land belonged netted half-a-crore as earnest money. Watson was his own architect and engineer. He devised his plan and carried it out with a patience, perseverance, and capital business sagacity which even in those days was the subject of admiration. Thus he was not only the proprietor but also architect, engineer and builder of the hotel. It was completed in 1870 just about the time that the Duke of Edingburg visited the city, and Sandy Seventy recollects well that he paid Rs. 20 for a ticket of admission to the newly built terrace at the top to view the magnificent fire works, the first of their kind on an elaborate scale, on the Backbay opposite. Bombay owes a debt of gratitude to old Mr. Watson for he was a pioneer of some of the best equipped modern hotels which have since been built and of which the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, the enterprise of the late Mr. Tata, is the latest, the most fashionable and architectural, situated in the front of our picturesque harbour at the entrance of which will soon tower the magnificent marble arch to commemorate the landing of the first British sovereign who came to proclaim his coronation as the King of England and Emperor of India.

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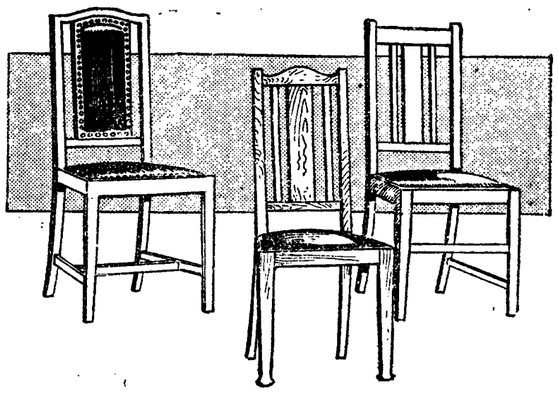

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